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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 306 BOMBAY SATURDAY DECEMBER 27, 1924 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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We hope that you will not let go this chance as you did for the first.

Another lot of 300 BLANKETS just received from the manufacturers and we are offering at the old rate i.e., Rs. 3-15-0 each. Size 84" x 60". A. M. HAJEE YOUSUFF SAIT AND SONS, Chickpet, BANGALORE CITY.

R554

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You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
27th Dec. 1925	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,593
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	16,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

WESTERN INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Portsaid and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,007
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,998
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
26th Dec.	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi.
27th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
31st ,,	BAMORA	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
7th Jan.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX:— 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

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Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jamun	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. (illegible)
Manager.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	60,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,00,000

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Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Debra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

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LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle. Cheques an Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS FONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,25,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent.
Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
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Intending Assurers are invited to compare rates and conditions of this most flourishing and up-to-date
INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
with any other in Field.
Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
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The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH 4 PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS"
You have a duty to your Dependents
PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY
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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
(Established 1908)
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULT FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year	50,50,000
3.	Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4.	Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6.	Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
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Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As
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HEAD OFFICE:—
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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
of about its age.
The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.
Mr. George King F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says.
"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."
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(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor :—
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Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.
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D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

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Please Consult
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whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at
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ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.
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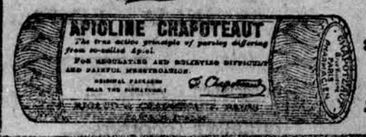

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The camera that can be used for any and every purpose.

The Deckrullo Press Camera

3½×2½"	Rs. 363-0-0
3¼×4¼"	Rs. 397-0-0
10×15 Cm. on P. C. Size.	Rs. 463-0-0

Tropical Models, with F/4·5 Zeiss Tessar Lens.

3½×2½"	Rs. 410-0-0
3¼×4¼"	Rs. 478-0-0
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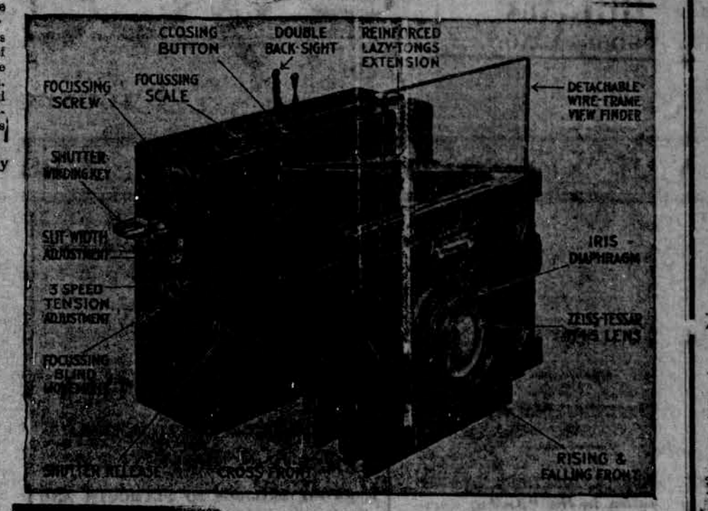

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SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.

It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite, supplies Physical strength.
Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.

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DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.
It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.

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This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.
Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia.
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The only Portable in the market which is built like big machine works like a big machine, without impairing its efficiency.
NON-FOLDING] Price Rs. 195/-net with case [NON-COLLAPSIBLE
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AND
"B.C.P.W." **PYREX**—Malaria Specific.
Manufactured by
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.
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Branch :—
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'PHONE No. 40784.

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DUNLOP CLIPPER CORD TYRES.

Size	Prices. Rs.	as.	FRESH STOCK	Size	Prices. Rs.	as.
700×80	31	12		810×90	51	6
710×90	40	10		815×105	59	4
760×90	47	6		875×105	64	6
765×105	55	0		30 ×3½	37	12

DUNLOP RUBBER STUDDED MOTORCYCLE TYRES

Size	Rs.	as.	Size	Prices. Rs.	as.
4×2	21	2	26×2¼	32	1
6×2¼	24	2	26×2½	26	5

GOODYEAR WING FOOT CORD TYRES

Size	Prices	FRESH STOCK	Size	Prices
710× 90	41-0		815×120	72-4
760× 90	47-4		880×120	82-12
765×105	54-12		895×135	107-0
815×105	59-0		33 ×4s/s	68-12

We can supply all other makes of tyres and tubes at the best competitive rates. We hold the largest Stock in Bombay and can give you always fresh Stock. Our terms and discounts are such, that customers will always like to deal with us only.

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Telephone No. 25152

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, CARVED AND PLAIN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TAPESTRY LINED, CHESTERFIELD SUITES FANCY CABINETS, BOOK CASE, SILVER SHOW CASES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, ALLON MOTOR-CYCLE CARPETS SILVERWARE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

To-morrow SUNDAY, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow next to Lal-Chimney Lamington Road Byculla very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers consisting of sliding dining table, arm chairs, mirrored sideboards dumbwaiter, silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suite fancy drawing room Cabinets and show cases library book case, office tables, Singers' Sewing machine, Gramophone, Carpets electric lamps, music teapoys, handsome mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing tables, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers marble top tables, hat and boot stands, meat safe, 1 Allon Motor-Cycle in perfect running order, glass crockery, platedware etc.

Property of E. Slater, Esqr., and others.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Texas Oil Company, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 29th day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their office at Sorab House, Marzban Road Fort, the entire stock of office furniture such as roll top office, large and small writing table, revolving chairs, 1 American automatic Diebold safe 68" by 38, 2 Godrej's Safes, size 43 by 31, steel and wooden file cabinets, almost new Underwood typewriters, large copy, 36 by 26, wooden cupboard, cashier counter, with brass railings, cheque protectograph electric lamps and fans, typewriter table, etc., etc.

Property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY SLIGHTLY USED ALMOST NEW BILLIARD TABLE BY ROBERT WITH BALLS, CUES, MARKING BOARD BENCHES LAMP, ALSO FEW PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th day of Dec., 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) At "Glenridge" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill; solid almost new Billiard table by J Robert, complete with all accessories balls, cues banches and lamp, sideboard, dinner waggon, fancy teaoys arm chairs, revolving books stands cushioned sofas and chairs, verandah cane furniture, etc., etc.

Property of G. Boyajis Esq., property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS, CHANDELIARS, FANCY FITTINGS, WALL BRACKETS, STOVES, FANCY FITTINGS, ABOUT 5,000 SWITCH AND REGULATOR BLOCKS, E. TEA KETTLES, RADIATOR, ETC., ETC.

Under instruction from Messrs. F. & C. Oder Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell by public bonafide auction sale at their old premises (No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 31st day of December, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) all surplus stock of electrical goods such as fancy fittings chandaliars, brackets, stoves etc.

About 5000 blocks for 1 Regulator and Switch, cut glass lamp shades, E dance piano, milk boiler, tea kettle, cigar lighter, street centres motors, West Minister arc lamps Earthen ware Battery, Jars automatic, lanterns, etc., etc.

Property on view.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF HIGH CLASS ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH AND ARTISTIC CHOICEST PIECES OF MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS FULLY EQUIPPED COMPLETE CANTEEN CUTLERY CASE FRUIT AND FISH KNIVES AND FORKS IN CASE DEVAN TYPE CHESTERFIELD SUITES OF SOFAS 2 CHAIRS, 1 PAIR JECOBIAN BEDS OLD OPEN CARVED PIER TABLES ELECTRIC HALL LAMPS, SOLID MARBLE PILLERS AND FIGURES SILVER PRESENTATION ARTICLES VERY RICH HANDSOME CARVED CORNER CABINETS OLD CHINA BRASSWARE ICE-BOX GLASS CROCKERY, AND BEST PLATED ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., will sell by Public Auction under the instructions of A European Gentleman at 5/10, Queen's Road, above Messrs. Houghton Butcher Eastern, Ltd., oppo. Charni Road Railway Station on SUNDAY (to-morrow) at 10—30 a.m. (S.T.) the above-mentioned very valuable high class furniture such as Chippandle Style complete dining room furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner-waggon and sideboard to Match (Marble top side tables, soft Springs, cushioned Chesterfield suits, fancy carved cabinets Burrough Wood car one Pair of rich Mahoganised corner cabinets old carved marble top centre and half round pier tables. Jacobian style bed, dressing table, Zunduh almirahs, washing tables to Match teapoys, double and single iron bedsteds, office writing tables, Olivier typewriter solid marble figures (1) set Electric motor Signals, revolving book cases old China and Brassware, rich glass crockery cutlery in case best Sheffe'ds Platedware, etc.

Property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B.B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat seed, C. I. sheets, empty wooden casks, pumps, iron machinery etc., and the following consignments:—

2 Bags leather cuttings and 6 bags waste cotton forming part of a consignment of 428 bags of refused and waste cotton booked ex. Baroda to Carnac Bridge Inv. 58 R.R. 14804 of 15—4—24 consigned by the Maharaj Mills Co. Limited, to selves and delivery taken by Messrs. Jaswantlal Mohendralal and Co.

1 Oil engine and 2 iron articles belonging to Messrs Blow and Co. of Ahmedabad lying at Ahmedabad Station and transferred to Carnac Bridge Depot under Free Service Way Bill No. 79080 of 22 and 28—10—23.

2 Bundles iron chairs ex. Gujarat to Anand Inv. R.R. 5388 of 12—12—23 booked by Messrs. Sarin Bros. to selves.

A descriptive list of booked consignments may be seen on the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
"OUR CABARET"
"THE GYPSY BLOOD"
Featuring POLA NEGRI.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 3-30; 6; 8 and 10 p. m.
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4; 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
ROBIN HOOD
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

ONE WEEK MORE

Owing to the extraordinary rush of the public

Hindoostan Film Co's Film

SITA WANWAS

Uttar Ram Charitra

Liked much by the people. Every family must see this innocent picture.

CINEMA
MAJESTIC
Girgaum

Saturday, Sunday and X'mas Holidays Extra show.

USUAL RATES.

FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL
Cotinues
Most Thrilling and Sensational Film
"VIR AHIR"
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY.
PLEASE NOTE TIME FOR SHOWS
Daily Four Shows at:—5, 7, 9, 11. p.m
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

Famous in upper India
Daxini Subodh Natak Co.
BOMBAY THEATRE
Grant Road, BOMBAY.
NEW URDU PLAY
Saturday—27-12-24 at 9-30 p. m.
NAI JINDAGI
Rates as usual Manager.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
Corner—Grant Road, Bombay

on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1924 at 9-30 p.m.
SHAP SAMBHRAM

on SUNDAY, the 28th Dec. 1924 at 3 p.m.
SAMSHAYAKALLOL

Booking at the Theatre from 9-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, 4 P. M.

"RACING LUCK"

Monty Banks offers the screen enthusiastics something new in "RACING LUCK". The picture is human and has enough plot in it to satisfy while it evokes continuous laughter.

"RACING LUCK" tells of trials and tribulations of a plucky young Italian who goes to America to earn a fortune. He falls in love and in falling, makes a sworn enemy of the leader of an underworld gang. This man, Tony More swears to get rid of Mario but like a bad penny Mario comes on top every time.

PATHE GAZETTE.
FELIX IN FAIRYLAND.

Prices Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. & 1 p.m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
By Special Request
"THE WANDERING JEW"
Will be shown on the 28th December at 10-30 A. M.
Half Prices to all parts of the Theatre.

WEST-END

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT
3-30; 5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
The Most Enthralling Melodrama of Modern Times
STROHEIM'S WONDER-PLAY
"BLIND HUSBANDS"
8 Reels—featuring the well-known Director and Star
VON STROHEIM
"THE SATAN OF THE SCREEN"
THE MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE!

HERE is a photo drama which is at once an absorbing love story—a gripping portrayal of human passions—a thrilling adventure picture—and a marvellous, glorious scenic—with a splendid surprise at the end that sends you away in a glow of happiness. To tell you one word of the plot would spoil the most tremendous hour of dramatic entertainment you've ever known. We'll simply say that as the action unfolds you will grow powerless to leave your seat. It will be as if you, yourself, were one of the actors. You will pass through their trials and temptations, make your great decision in the moment of crisis, reap what you have sown. And when all is over you will be uplifted as never before by any moving picture. On no account fail to see the wonder play

"BLIND HUSBANDS"

The Programme includes a 2 Reel Century Comedy "LOFTY MARRIAGES" and the LATEST INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

FOUR SHOWS ONLY TO-DAY AT
3-30; 5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

TO-NIGHT! at 9-30 p. m. TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, 27TH DECEMBER 1924.
REWARD OF Rs. 500.
Offered by a well-known European Gentleman of Bombay.
PROF. EKNATH MURTI'S BOLD CHALLENGE
to win the above reward offered by the gentleman who will drive himself his own Motor Car and
THE INDIAN HERCULES WILL STOP IT.

Don't miss his extraordinary Opportunity—feats of strength, Prof. Eknath Murti has just arrived with a complete troupe of clowns, jugglers and acrobats and will keep Bombay lively for a short time.

EVEN BULLETS OBEY HIM!!

Compaan and Little Peter just arrived from the Continent. The most wonderful comedy cyclists in the world. Waltzing, skipping and playing music on one wheel. Absolutely first appearance in Bombay!! To avoid disappointment please reserve your seats. Tickets can be had at the Circus Tent from 12 a. m. to-day. For details refer to handbills.

Place—Lamington Road near Two Elephants, Old Police Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
TO-MORROW—SUNDAY
TO-MORROW—SUNDAY
TO-MORROW—SUNDAY
OF BOMBAY'S NEW UP-TO-DATE PICTURE HOUSE
WELLINGTON
WELLINGTON
WELLINGTON
WELLINGTON
CINEMA
CINEMA
CINEMA
DHOBI TALAO
THE MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY

Five Important Trams Junction with lines to each and every part of the city are at the door. Railways—both the B. B. and the G. I. P. at only 2 minutes distance.

The event for which the Cinema-loving public of Bombay was waiting so eagerly, takes place

TO-MORROW---SUNDAY
WHEN THE NEW AND THE BEST PICTURE THEATRE OF THE CITY
WELLINGTON CINEMA
OPENS WITH RIGHT royal SPLENDOUR.
WELLINGTON WELLINGTON WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO, FRAMJI CAWASJI BUILDING.

WELLINGTON

TO-MORROW: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
COMMENCING TO-MORROW
SUNDAY
A Super Universal Jewel Drama
"BUTTERFLY"
"BUTTERFLY"
"BUTTERFLY"
7 Reels—7142 feet—featuring
LAURA LA PLANTE
LAURA LA PLANTE
NORMAN KERRY
NORMAN KERRY
and an all-Star Cast.
"BUTTERFLY"
from the famous novel by
KATHLEEN NORRIS

A Magnificent Photo-dramatization of the famous American novel by KATHLEEN NORRIS

She learned a tremendous lesson—that one man is enough to love—that pleasure is really folly—that only fidelity is lasting joy.

WELLINGTON CINEMA
THE HOUSE FOR DRAMA
"BUTTERFLY"
A SUPERB DRAMA THAT YOU SHOULD NEVER MISS TO SEE!
COMMENCING TO-MORROW SUNDAY
AT THE
WELLINGTON
WELLINGTON
WELLINGTON
DHOBI TALAO.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Energetic young, hard-working men for rough Jungle Work, good prospects: Apply personally to Messrs. CURIMBHOY EBRAHIM and SONS, Ltd., (Hyderabad Department), Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22382

WANTED—A HINDU CORRESPONDENT, strong in English. Graduate will be preferred, no Sunday leave. Apply only by post stating salary, age and qualification to M. P. KAWANI, Damoder Building, Princess Street.
A M 561

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—PURCHASERS of Tea Shares, participating preference and ordinary of a running concern, five years old with prospect of early dividend. Adjacent Gardens earning over 100 p.c. profit. Apply for particulars to:—M.N. GHOSE & CO., 20—1, Lalbazar Street, Calcutta.
A 22385

WANTED—Two Marathi speaking HINDOO LADIES as TEACHERS to teach Their Highnesses the Princesses and Companions, one for the usual subjects of School curriculum and one for needle work, painting, etc: Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to the HUZOOR SECRETARY, INDORE, before the 3rd January, 1925.
22361

WANTED,—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAIKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS, Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22348

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/6 per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE, (B) RAWALPINDI.

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot. Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

TO BE LET at 51, Naigaum Road, Dadar, a commodious FIRST FLOOR of All-bless Bungalow, newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides, consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bedrooms Cook and Bath Rooms and a large front verandah. Rent Rs. 125 per month.
R471

HOUSES — FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For Hindus comfortable blocks of bedrooms and hall of Dongre Mansion, Tardeo Road, near Shastri Hall. See DONGRE.
C 579

TO LET—2nd floor of a recently built 4 storeyed, chocolate coloured, commodious building, opposite two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C 533

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R302

HOTELS &c.

MATHERAN ROYAL HINDU HOTEL.

FIRST Class Boarding and Lodging. A grand palatial bungalow, commanding excellent scenery for Rajas, Jagirdars, Merchants, Chiefs, Gentlemen, Officials etc., etc. Also separate family quarters. For particulars, etc., apply to GOVINDJI VASANJI, Chowk Hall, Matheran or Grant Road, Bombay.
22373

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One LINO, American Model No. 14, used only for two years. Excellent condition, complete with matrices and accessories. Unique opportunity for Press owners. Apply with offer to the COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R554

ELECTRIC GENERATORS for Battery charging in sizes of 32 volts x 32 Amps and 40 volts x 50 Amps. The Invicta Electrical Equipment Co., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
K 22309

FINANCIAL.

A THOROUGHLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 12,000 against security worth Rs. 40,000 repayable by 31st December 1925, or by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000, interest 7½ per cent. Apply Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MORTGAGE LOANS—Substantial funds available for lending against a high-class estate in Bombay producing good rents. Interest not exceeding 7 1/2 per cent per annum; margin 50 per cent; English form mortgage; rents to be hypothecated. First-class proposals only considered from principals. Apply Messrs. TALBOTS LTD., Lyons Court, CALCUTTA.
E 22389

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

AN IDEAL X'MAS PRESENT—Beautiful PHOTOGRAPHIC ENLARGEMENTS from your small photographs. British made. Particulars free. GENERAL SUPPLIES, Box 167, Karachi.
P 580

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE LEGAL MAXIM DIARY is useful to Lawyers, Judges and others. A LEGAL MAXIM or a PRIVY COUNCIL or HIGH COURT ruling opens every page. Price Re.1. THE UNIVERSITY BOOK AGENCY, Lucknow.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

FOR XMAS PRESENTS to friends in Europe, there is nothing which will be more appreciated than the famous Jaipur Brass artware. Apply for price list to S. DEVON AND CO., Jaipur City.
T 22190

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)
T R578

WANTED—Wholesale and retail customers for Pudiyangam Silk Sarees, Angavastrams, Coatings, etc. For Particullars apply to:—PUDIYANGAM SILKS, Pudiyangam Village, Palghat.
T R520

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	185
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185
Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.	

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO ADVERTISE removal to New and More Commodious Premises Messrs STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Importers of Typewriters & Accessories, Century Building, 321 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, are offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT on all Typewriters and Accessories purchased before 15th January, 1925. Write for List, sent Post Free.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few A. Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 29. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 325 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21222.
N W

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 2. Postage As. 6 extra.
Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINAL NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DARA."

THE above Steamer has completed discharging on the 23rd instant. Consignees of the cargo ex the above steamer are hereby informed that the same is lying at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock and that no survey will be held after 9 a.m. on the 6th January, 1925, and that any of the said Cargo remaining in the Shed after that day will be warehoused at Consignees' risk and expense, which please note.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.
The Mogul Line.
16, Bank Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, at 12 noon (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 27th December 1924 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1924, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 21st December, 1924, to 4th January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd.,
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

REWARD OF RS. 100

THE abovementioned reward will be paid by the Commissioner of Police to any person giving information leading to the arrest of one SOMAYA SOOBA, Bill Collector of the Bombay Glass Manufacturing Co., who has absconded after committing criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 761-14-6.

DESCRIPTION OF SOMAYA SOOBA—Hindu Konkani, aged about 45 years, height 5' 5½", sallow complexion, medium build, native of big Yermal, Post Kap, Taluka Udipi, District Mangalore.

His wife named Rukubai is reported to be residing at Manadipatna, Post Office Moolky, District Mangalore.

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from this date.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1924.
22380

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA and CO., Solicitors High Court, have REMOVED their Office from 65, Esplanade Road to No. 137, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, Second Floor, above Messrs. Hoar and Co.

Dated the 27th December, 1924.
22376

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAIL WAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year, commencing from 1st April, 1925. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2/- (Two only.)

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on MONDAY the 9th February, 1925, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200/- to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

K. R. VACHA.
Store-keeper.
Bhavnagar State Railway,
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 22-12-1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale of the immoveable properties described in Part First Nos. 1 to 17 of the particulars hereinbelow mentioned and of the machinery, etc., mentioned in Part Second of the said particulars and of the yarn and cloth in process and stores belonging to the Ahmedabad Swadeshi Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and held on the Mill premises at Ahmedabad on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1924, under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. C. E. Dinshaw, our clients, who were the highest bidders at the said auction were declared to be the purchasers of the said immoveable properties, machinery yarn, cloth, stores, etc., etc. Any person having any claim to or interest in the said immoveable properties or in the machinery, yarn in process and stores, lying on the said Mill premises by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES REFERRED TO ABOVE.

PART I.

FIRSTLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 491/1, containing by admeasurement 22 gunthas in the village of Mouza Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka Zilla Tukdi, Ahmedabad (in the registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad) bounded on the East by S. No. 491/2 on the West by S. No. 502. on the South by S. No. 502 and on the North by S. No. 491/2 taken by the Agents of the Company on permanent lease from Patel Kandas Venidas, Govind Ranchod, Somabhai Ranchhod by a registered rent note dated eighteenth day of January, one thousand, nine hundred and six at the annual rental for this land and S. No. 492 of Rupees 310-9-6 The revenue assessment on this land is Rs. 3 payable by the lessors.

This is entered in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa at entry No. 661 and No. 670.

SECONDLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 491/B, Pot Nos. 1 and 2, admeasuring 2 acres and 16 gunthas each, in the village of Mouza Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi. Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by S. No. 492, on the West by S. Nos. 401/1 and 501, on the South by the Lane leading to the Bora's Roza and on the North by S. No. 493, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Madhabhai Lakhmichand of Haripur by a registered rent note, dated 18th day of January, one thousand, nine hundred and six, at an annual rental of Rupees 304-14-3, three hundred and four rupees fourteen annas and pies three. The revenue assessment for this S. No. is rupees twelve payable by the lessor.

The entry for this in the Record of Rights is at Nos. 662 and 663 and 85.

THIRDLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey No. 492, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 36 gunthas (three gunthas being Karaba) in the village of Mouza Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by the Nalia (lane) leading to Saraspur, on the West by S. No. 491 on the South by the lane leading to the Bora's Roza, and on the North by S. No. 493, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Kandas Venidas and others along with S. No. 491 by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth day of January, one thousand, nine hundred and six, at the annual rental for both the fields of Rupees three hundred and ten, annas nine and pies six. The revenue assessment for this S. No. is rupees nine payable by the lessors.

The entries for this S. number in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at Nos. 664 and 664A.

FOURTHLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 493, admeasuring 4 acres and 25 gunthas, its Kharaba in the village of Mouza Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East of the Naila leading to Saraspur, on the West by S. Nos. 498 and 497, on the South by S. Nos. 491 and 492 and on the North by S. Nos. 491 and 485, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Shanker Fatesing of Mouza Asarwa, by a registered rent note dated eighteenth day of January, one thousand, nine hundred and six, annas eight and pies four. The revenue assessment for this is Rupees twenty-three payable by the lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at Nos. 665 and 341.

The rent note is registered on sixth February, one thousand, nine hundred and six, and entered in Book 1, Vol. 688, pp. 358-371 at No. 411a.

FIFTHLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari Field S. No. 494, admeasuring 2 acres and 30 gunthas, sub-divided into two equal Sub-division of 1 acre and 15 gunthas each, in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by No 493 and on the North by the Road leading to Naroda, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Jijibhai Bechardas and Patel Tricumlal Kahandas, both of Mouze Asarwa by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth January, one thousand, nine hundred and six at an annual rental is rupees three hundred, fifty-three, annas twelve and pies two. The revenue assessment on this land is rupees thirteen payable by the lessor.

The entry of this in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at Nos. 666 and 667.

SIXTHLY:—The leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 495, admeasuring 2 acres and 22 gunthas in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by S. No. 494, on the West by S. Nos. 496 and 497, on the South by S. No. 493 and on the North by the Road leading to Naroda taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Patel Nausa Kasandas residing in Ahmedabad, Kalupur Bhandari Pole, by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth January, one thousand, nine hundred and six at an annual rental of rupees three hundred thirty-four, annas three and Pies ten. The revenue assessment on this land is Rupees thirteen payable by the lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights of the village of Asarwa is at No. 668.

SEVENTEENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 496, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 10 gunthas in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla, and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by S. No. 500, on the South by S. No. 497 and on the North by Road to Naroda, taken by the Agents of the Company on permanent lease from Patel Chatur Chaka, by a registered rent note, dated eighteenth January, one thousand, nine hundred and six at an annual rental of rupees one hundred and sixty-three. The revenue assessment on this Survey number is rupees six payable by the lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Records of Rights for the village of Asarwa is at No. 669.

EIGHTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey number 497/1 admeasuring 27 gunthas, in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey Number 497/2, on the South by Survey Number 502 and on the North by Survey Number 500 and road to Naroda taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company from Pinjara Rasulbhai and others by a registered rent note dated 18th January, 1906. with Survey Number 500/1 at an annual rental of Rs. 334-3-10. The revenue assessment on this Survey No. is Rs. 10 ten payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights for the village of Asarwa is entry No. 677.

SIXTEENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field Survey No. 501/2 admeasuring 26 gunthas in the village of Mouze Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka, Zilla Tukdi and Peta Tukdi, Ahmedabad, bounded on the East by Survey No. 501/1 on the West by the field, Survey No. 501/3 on the South by Survey No. 502 on the North by the Naroda Road, taken on permanent lease by the Agents of the Company by a registered rent note bearing date the 18th January 1906, from Mohanlal Nagardas along with Survey Number 501/3 at an annual rental of Rs. 101-1-2 one hundred and one, one anna and two pies. The revenue Assessment on this Survey No. is Rs. 4 payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights is at No. 678. 122.

The rent note is registered on 5th February 1906 and entered in Book 1 Vol. 698 pp. 368-377 at No. 382a.

SEVENTEENTHLY:—Leasehold right in Sarkari field S. No. 501/3, containing by admeasurement 5 gunthas in the village of Asarwa in the North Daskroi Taluka. Tukdi and Peta Tukdi Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-district of Ahmedabad bounded on the East by S. No. 501/2 on the West by the Naroda Road, on the South by S. No. 502 and on the North by the Naroda taken by the Agents of the Company on permanent lease from Mohanlal Nagardas by a registered rent note dated 18th January, 1906, along with S. No. 500/2 at an annual rental of Rs. 101-1-2. The revenue assessment on this Survey Number is Rs. 8-12-0 payable by the Lessor.

The entry for this Survey Number in the Record of Rights for the village of Asarwa is at No. 678.

PART II.

Engines, Boiler, Machinery (comprising 23 800 Spindles and 685 Looms) implements, mill gear, mill-wright tools, fixtures, plant, fittings, utensils, articles and things.

PART III.

Yarn and Cloth in process and stores.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1924.

MULLA & MULLA

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE

AN AUCTION will be held in the office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for leasing temporarily a vacant plot of land situated near the junction of Parel and Kalachowkey Roads, on the west side of Parel Road for a period of three years for erecting shops.

Plans and conditions of the lease can be had from the Office of the LAND MANAGER Bombay Improvement Trust on payment of Annas eight only.

22357

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAROON AHMED and EBRAHIM HAJI MOOSA, the joint Receivers appointed in High Court Suit No. 3026 of 1924 (Haroon Ahmed v/s Haji Shariff Haji Hasham and ors) and Haji Shariff Haji Hasham will sell the undermentioned property situate at Igatpuri by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the 29th day of December, 1924.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

One Bungalow, situate at Tukdi Nasik, Pot Tukdi, Igatpuri Manje, Igatpuri, bearing house No. 13 of Municipal Block No. 3 and City survey No. 371, admeasuring 4080 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows i.e. to say, on or towards East outside the compound pipe line, on or towards the South outside the compound wall beyond Gutter Municipal Road, on or towards the West by compound and beyond that a gutter and a road leading to Dispensary and on or towards the North beyond the compound by a Bungalow belonging to Mr. H. Baker Saheb.

ANDRADE AND CUNHA,
Attorneys for the said Receivers.
JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Haji Shariff Haji Hasham.

22346

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3957 OF 1924. O. S.

ABUBAKER ABDUL REHMAN BEG MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty Road ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

(1) NARAN DHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, (2) MEGHAJI AMERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kolbaat Lane, (3) THE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY, (4) GORDHANDAS GOVINDJI residing at Cathedral Street, (5) MORARJI KANJI, residing at Cathedral Street, (6) TULSIDAS VALJI, residing at New Hanuman Lane, and (7) DAMODER MADHAVJI JESANG, residing at Madhav Bhoowan, Kandewady, the Trustees of the Borivli Wadi, named in the Will of the deceased for themselves and as representing the general body of the Halai Lohana Caste ..... Defendants.

To

The Members of the Halai Lohana Community.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Taraporewalla on the 11th day of November, 1924, NOTICE is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this Suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against the abovenamed Defendants, the Defendants Nos. 4 to 7 on behalf of themselves and all other members of Halai Lohana Community for the true construction of the Will of the late Raghunath Laljee deceased and for the determination of the following questions mentioned in the Originating Summons issued herein dated the 11th November, 1924, namely:—

(a) Whether on the true construction of the Will of the said Raghunath Laljee deceased, dated the 19th July, 1923, there is a valid and effective disposition of all the properties of the said deceased and if not what portions thereof are disposed of and what not.

(b) Whether the bequest of the residue of the Estate of the said Raghunath Laljee to the Plaintiff for the benefit of the Halai Lohana caste, is valid.

(c) In the event of the said bequest being held to be a valid charitable bequest, whether a Scheme should be framed and proper Trustees appointed of the said Charitable Trust.

(d) Whether a trust was declared by the deceased Raghunath Laljee in respect of the sums announced as donations on the Oothamna day of his wife Premabai and whether the Plaintiff should pay out of the Estate of the deceased such of the said donations as were not paid during the life time of the deceased Raghunath Laljee, and

(e) Whether any and if so, what directions should be given by this Honourable Court for the costs of the proceedings.

And that FRIDAY, the 16th day of January 1925, has been fixed for the hearing of the said Originating Summons.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 19th December, 1924.
Messrs. LITTLE AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

22378

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. GOKALDAS NENSI that the partnership which was for some time past being carried on between Mathuradas Liladhar, Devidas Damodher and our client, Gokaldas Nensi, under the name of Messrs. Jeram Hari at Ganeshwadi, Bombay, and at Ahmedanagar and under the name of Messrs. J.C.N. and C. Co., at Mooljee Jetha Market Bombay, in the trade and business of piecegoods was dissolved on the 1st of Kartak Sud S. Y. 1881 by mutual consent and all the liability and outstandings of the said firms have been taken over by the said Mathuradas Liladhar and Devidas Damodher who have also continued to carry on the said business on their own account under the aforesaid names.

Dated at Bombay this 22nd day of Dec. 1924.
SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Gokaldas Nensi.

22377

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & others Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922 and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, 1925, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage tenements and bunglows outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7360 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 129, 130, 131, Old Survey No. 70 83, New No. 13608, New Survey No. 1/6908, Part and 6921 and Cadastral Survey No. 2/231, Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 5033 to 5036 E 3179 @ 3182 Street No. 202. 1 @ 3, D Ward No. 5037 @ 5042, 5043, E 3183 @ 3189, Street No. 4 @ 9-10 and D Ward No. 5044 @ 5046, E 3190 @ 3192, Street Nos. 11-12, 204-206 and bounded, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South partly by Government Medical Stores and partly by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dr. S. F. Kolah and partly by the property of Nowroji Khursedji Lakdawalla and on or towards the West by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1924
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.

22286

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT

(CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. ORDER 5, RULES, 1 and 5.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Civil Regular Suit No. 566 of 1924.

The Firm of AMARCHAND MADHOWJEE & CO., Merchants, carrying on business in Mogul Street Rangoon ..... Plaintiffs.

LAXMICHAND KHETSEY, a Hindu joint family, firm, carrying on business by its Managing Partner and Karta, Palan Danjee, c/o. Poonja Karamsay and Co., of Doonjee Street Mandvi Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To

The DEFENDANTS.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you claiming Rs. 4,800 (Rupees four thousand and eight hundred only) due on an account.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a recognized Agent or by an Advocate or Pleader of this Court at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 5th day of January, 1925, which day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit.

If you wish to defend the suit you must put in a written statement of your case at least seven days before the abovementioned day, and take notice that in default of your so doing the suit may be decided without hearing you.

Witness, The Hon'ble SIR SYDNEY MADDOCK ROBINSON, Kt. Chief Justice at Rangoon, this 17th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

(Sd.) (.....)
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

22388

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BAGS OF BELGIUM R. T. LOAF SUGAR.

By the order of Haji Ali Mahomed Shirazi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hillal Bros., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th December, 1924 at 12 noon (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

300 bags of Belgium R T. Loaf Sugar, 36 by 7.50, arrived per s.s "Hohenfels" on 14/12/24.

N.B.—Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the above goods lying at Shed No. 2 Victoria Dock, before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

A YEAR OF UNCERTAINTY.

CONGRESS WORK IN 1924.

GENERAL SECRETARIES' REPORT.

The following is the full report of the Congress work presented by the General Secretaries to the All-India Congress Committee:—

The year under report has been a difficult one for Congress work owing to communal friction and a feeling of uncertainty as to the future programme of the Congress. The Cocanada Congress had laid stress on the constructive programme and the first A. I. C. C. meeting of the year called upon the Provincial Committees to concentrate on special items of the Bardoli programme. The Congress had also formed an All-India Khaddar Board to hold office for three years with full powers to carry on khadi work in the country. This Board has achieved some success in the proper organisation of khadi work, but otherwise most of the provinces have a poor record of constructive or any other work.

2. Soon after the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi's unexpected and serious illness riveted the attention of the whole country and his subsequent discharge from jail was exceedingly welcome. The country looked forward immediately to guidance from him about future action. For some months afterwards, during his convalescence and after, there was this general expectation of a fresh lead from him. In June the A. I. C. C., largely at Mahatma Gandhi's instance, adopted a number of important resolutions. One of these called upon the elected members of all Congress organisations to spin idaily and to send every month at least 2000 yards of yarn of their own spinning to the All-India Khaddar Board. Another resolution called upon the elected representatives to observe in their persons the full Congress programme and to resign from their places if they were unable to do so. The murder of Ernest Day was also condemned.

3. After this meeting of the All-India Congress Committee every effort was made to increase voluntary spinning and fairly satisfactory progress was made every month. Gujrat and Bengal have done specially well in this and Andhra and Tamil Nad have also a very creditable record. The rate of monthly progress may be judged from the number of spinners sending their yarn every month. In August there were 2780, in September 6301, in October 7741 and in November 7905.

4. In Northern India communal troubles, resulting in frequent outbreaks of violence, have dwarfed all other issues and prevented any substantial work from being done. Many newspapers have, by their violent and unrestrained writings, contributed to the bitterness of feeling. Riots occurred in many places, specially in Delhi, Gulbarga, Nagpur, Lucknow, Shahjahanpur, Allahabad; Jubbulpore, and gravest and saddest of all, at Kohat. Mahatma Gandhi, in sorrow and penance for the tragic events, undertook a fast of 21 days at Delhi. Maulana Mohamad Ali, the President of the All-India Congress Committee, together with Hakim Ajmal Khan and Swami Shraddhanand, thereupon issued invitations to representatives of all the principal organisations to attend a Unity Conference at Delhi to consider the communal problem. The invitation was responded to by many leaders and eminent divines and the conference sat for many days and successfully tackled the difficult problems it had to deal with. The conference passed a number of resolutions laying down the principles and practice to be followed by the various communities in India in matters leading to friction with other communities.

5. Attempts were also made repeatedly during the year to reduce the differences which had arisen between Congress men themselves. Later on this led to the proposal that the various political parties in India should all unite in the Congress. Early in November a joint statement was issued by Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. It was proposed in this statement that, in order to secure the co-operation of all parties, the programme of Non-co-operation should be suspended as the national programme, except in so far as it relates to the refusal to use or wear foreign cloth. It was further recommended that different sections of the Congress should devote themselves to different classes of constructive work and that the Swaraj Party should, on behalf of the Congress, carry on their work in the Councils. It was also suggested that in future Congress members must give 2000 yards of hand-spun yarn monthly instead of the present subscription of annas four per annum.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY the 27th instant at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey & and Coloured Piece-Goods, etc.

AT 2—30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 375 GALVANISED IRON PIPES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moreshwar Hari Mahatma of Tadwadi Cheera Bazar.

About 375 galvanised iron pipes "2" inch.—about 16 to 18 feet long.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

6. The President of the A. I. C. C. invited an All-Party Conference at Bombay in the latter half of November to explore the possibilities of having a joint platform for all parties in the Congress and to consider the situation created by the policy of repression started in Bengal. This Conference was attended by representatives of all the principal political parties and it passed almost unanimously a resolution condemning the Government policy in Bengal. It further appointed a large and comprehensive Committee to draw up a scheme of Swaraj and to consider the best way of reuniting all political parties in the Congress. This Committee is to report by the 15th April, 1925.

7. A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which followed the All-Party Conference, approved of the joint statement of Mahatma Gandhi. Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

8. The Akali situation has continued to be every grave during the year. Jathas of 25 continued to be sent daily for some time to Jaito to resume the reading of the Akhand Path. Later, in February, a "Shahid" Jatha of 500 was sent. Dr. Kitchlew and Acharya A. T. Gidvani accompanied this Jatha as spectators. The Jatha was fired at near Jaito and there were many deaths. Dr. Kitchlew and Syt. Gidvani endeavoured to give aid to the injured, but they were both arrested by the Nabha authorities. Dr. Kitchlew was released after some days, but Mr. Gidvani is still kept in Nabha Jail. "Shahidi" jathas have continued to go to Jaito one after the other and have been arrested. The Akalis have come into conflict with the authorities in several other places besides Jaito and have been arrested in large numbers. They have been subjected to a very severe policy of repression and many thousands are at present in jail. Reports state that they are being very badly treated both in the jails of Nabha State and those of British India. The Working Committee has recently sent an enquiry sub-committee to enquire into these charges of ill-treatment.

9. The Akali Sahayak Bureau opened last year in Amritsar on behalf of the Congress was continued. Acharya A. T. Gidvani, who was in charge of it, being arrested near Jaito in February. Syt. K. M. Panikar was put in charge. The Working Committee also give substantial financial assistance to the families of the Akalis who had gone to jail.

10. Towards the end of October the Governor-General issued an Ordinance for Bengal purporting to deal with anarchical crime. Immediately afterwards a large number of arrests were made in Bengal under this Ordinance and under Regulation III of 1818. Many of the arrested persons were prominent Congressmen, among them being Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose and Syt. Anil Baran Roy, last year's and this year's General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. This action of Government was strongly condemned all over the country, it being stated that, under the pretext of crushing anarchical crime, Government was endeavouring to stop legitimate political activity. As already mentioned, the All-Party Conference condemned the measures taken by Government in Bengal.

11. The work of raising the "depressed" classes and the so-called "untouchables" was carried on with vigour in some parts of the country. At Vaikom in the South the question arose as to whether certain classes of people could use a public road near a temple. This led to friction as the right was disputed. Satyagraha was offered on behalf of the persons excluded and they courted arrest by going along the prohibited route. This Satyagraha has continued now for more than six months and many have been sent to jail.

12. Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi visited East Africa on behalf of the Congress and Mrs. Naidu presided there over the session of the East African Indian National Congress. She also made an extensive tour of South Africa. Her visit to these countries was of great value to the cause of our countrymen abroad. It made a great impression on Indians and Non-Indians alike and was very much appreciated by our countrymen overseas.

13. The All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution in June last condemning the opium policy of the Government of India. The Committee also directed that an enquiry be held in Assam into the growth of the opium habit and the effect of the Government's policy on it. Mr. C. F. Andrews and the Assam Provincial Congress Committee were put in charge of this enquiry. A large number of witnesses have been examined and the report is expected to come out soon.

14. The All-India Congress Committee also decided to send a deputation to Malay and Ceylon to enquire into the condition of Indian labour there, with a view, if necessary, to restrict or stop the emigration of Indian labour abroad. Mr. C. F. Andrews was able to visit Malay and he has presented a report, and in view of his detailed survey it may not be necessary now to send other investigators to Malay.

15. The Malabar Disturbances Enquiry Committee appointed by the Working Committee in 1922 have presented their report. This consists of a record of attempts made to start work and of the utter lack of success of all such attempts. It appears that the people living in the area concerned were in a state of terrorism and were far too frightened of Government displeasure to venture out and give any kind of evidence.

16. There have been three meetings of the All-India Congress Committee and seven meetings of the Working Committee from the beginning of the year to the date of this report. Many of the Provincial Committees have not been working properly and some have not sent reports. Such reports as have come to the A.I.C.C. are usually meagre and unsatisfactory, and often the figures given are incomplete as some districts have not given the necessary information. Andhra gives no figure for Congress membership or Tilak Swaraj Fund collections. A sum of Rs. 22875 was however collected there for the Gandhi Purse. Behar reports 11795 members and Rs. 9326 collections. Central Provinces (Hindustani) had 35000 members and collected Rs. 4500. C.P. (Marathi) reports 14178 members and Rs. 596 collections. Bombay had 13199 members and collected Rs. 3714. No special effort was apparently made in Bombay to make collections. Delhi reports collections amounting to Rs. 3140 and gives no figure for membership. Gujrat had a membership of 19498 and collected Rs. 5085 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, besides Rs. 65242 collected in Rangoon and earmarked for Gujrat. Collections were also made in Gujrat amounting to Rs. 61307 for the Gujrat Vidyapitha and Rs. 129467 for the Gandhi Purse. Karnatak, busy with the preparations for the coming Congress, could not do much for the constructive programme. They report 5602 members and Rs. 2272 collections, apart from the Reception Committee's collections. Maharashtra had 9447 members, no figure for collections being given. Punjab and the United Provinces do not give their number of members but say that Rs. 6763 and Rs. 12303 respectively were collected. Utkal reports 1740 members and Rs. 593 collections. Assam reports practically no constructive work, and the remaining provinces have not reported at all.

17. It will be seen that, Congress membership was low and the collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund were meagre. In most places, owing to communal friction or on account of the heavy and unprecedented floods which devastated large areas both in the North and South, no organised attempt was made to enrol members or to make collections. A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was however received from the Burma Provincial Congress Committee for the Swaraj Fund, a little over half of this sum being, as mentioned above, earmarked for the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee. Many of the outstandings of the All-India Congress Committee were realised during the year. A list of the realisations and of the present outstandings is attached to this report.

18. In the United Provinces, Syt. Sitgift Prasad Gupta has made a munificent donation of rupees ten lakhs for national educational purposes. He has formed a trust to administer the fund, the income of which is for Rajpitha. sent being given to the Kashi Vidyapitha.

19. The Guru-ka-Bagh Enquiry Committee, which was appointed in 1922, has published a very belated report in the course of the year and this has recently been received in the Congress Office. The All-India Congress Committee has also just issued a collection of All-India resolutions of the Congress, the A.I.C.C. Congress Committee and the Working Committee from September 1920 to December 1923.

20. No progress has so far been made with Congress in the organization of separate Departments or of a National Service of paid-workers as directed by resolution of the Cocanada Congress. The work, however, been carried on by Volunteers has, however, the Seva Dal largely left to the Hindustani Seva Dal. The Dal in addition to its initial difficulties has had to face all the other difficulties referred to and so far has not been able already do much. Khadi work has, as All-India stated, been entrusted to the Khaddar Board, which has now some the most important of Congress departments. The question of having a permanent office for the All-India Congress Committee has not been settled yet.

21. The General Secretaries have to record with deep sorrow the death in November of the noble and hon-hearted lady who was known and loved in every part of Indian as Bi-Amman Saheba. Neither her great age nor her troubles and infirmities had dimmed the lustre of her eyes or lessened her fierce ardour for her faith and country. Nothing could stop her from ceaseless travelling and working all over the country for the cause she dearly loved and to which she had given everything. And almost to the very end she continued to work on and to inspire millions of her countrymen.

22. One of the General Secretaries elected at the Cocanada Congress, Syt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, resigned from this office in June last and his place was filled by the election of Syt. Rajendra Prasad. One of the Treasurers of the All-India Congress Committee, Syt. Velji L. Nappoo, also resigned and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj took his place. The vacancy thus caused in the Working Committee was filled by the election of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. C. H. Sopariwalla, the auditor appointed by the Congress, was unable to undertake the audit of the accounts of the Provincial Committees owing to ill-health. The Working Committee, thereupon, authorised the President and Treasurers to appoint another auditor, and they appointed Mr. C. S. Patel, certified auditor. Mr. Patel has already audited the accounts of several Provincial Committees.

23. An audited statement of the receipts and expenditure of the All-India Congress Committee office from 11th December 1923 to November 30th 1924 is attached to this report. The Treasurers' statement of account, is also attached, and so also is a final statement of account of the Punjab Relief Fund of 1919, prepared by the Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW.
RAJENDRA PRASAD.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
General Secretaries.

Allahabad, Decr. 17th, 1924.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

The following is a full and final statement of accounts of the Punjab Relief Fund (From July, 1919 to September 1924):—

RECEIPTS.

1. Donations.—Out of Bombay Contributions Rs. 32,451; out of Calcutta Contributions Rs. 36,123/12/0; Anonymous Rs. 20,000; Other Contributions Rs. 30,273/10/7, equal to Rs. 1,18,848/6/7. 2. Interest on Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts Rs. 8,924/14/9. 3. Sale Proceeds of Congress Inquiry Reports Rs. 25,076/8/0. 4. Printing of Martial Law Report from Mr. Jahangir Petit, Bombay (through Mr. M. R. Jayakar) Rs. 56,000. 5. Cases Account from Pt. Motilal Nehru Rs. 4,463/13/4. Total Rs. 2,07,313/9/11.

DISBURSEMENTS.

1. Salaries and Establishment Rs. 9,422/13/6; 2. Travelling Expenses Rs. 5,534/5/0. 3. Cablegrams Rs. 3,745/0/6; 4. Postage and Telegrams Rs. 2,819/14/9; 5. Stationery, Printing etc., Rs. 2,475/13/3; 6. Legal Expenses.—(a) Barrow Rogers and Neville's Fees Rs. 36,312, (b) Mr. Nagu Vakil's Fees Rs. 1,768/13/0, equal to Rs. 38,080/13/0; 7. Delhi Inquiry Rs. 2,000; 8. Relief Rs. 1,810/7/9; 9. Cases Account Rs. 7,863/4/4; 10. Office rent and Lighting Rs. Rs. 840/12/3; 11. Furniture Rs. 276/12/0 12. Photographs Rs. 125; 13. Auditor's Fee Rs. 200;; 14. Miscellaneous Rs. 663/15/9; 15. Sale Proceeds Expenses / Commission Etc., Rs. 4,809/2/7. Incurred Rs. on free copies and rents of report 3,873/9/0, equal tos. 8,682/11/7; 16. Suspense Account Rs.0; 17. Printing, Binding and other cges of M L. Reports Rs. 45,514/11/11. Tal Rs. 1,30,756/7/7.

Balance in hd:—

1. With Punb National Bank Limited, Lahore 2F. Receipts Rs. 42,642; 2. With Punjab Natnl Bank Limited, Lahore in current accok Rs. 3,254/12/10; 2. With Central Bank India Ltd., Lahore 3 F.D. Receipts Rs.dia, 7/0; 3. With Imperial Bank of Ir. K. Shabad Rs. 7,715/11/6; 4. With Mr. Jayakanam Rs. Rs. 52/4/0; 5. With Rama Krishn Rs. 4,385/4/1; 6. Messrs. India Congress nd Sons Rs. 7,12/0, 7. All-In Mr. Panikkar mittee Rs. 2/8/0, 8. With vincial Congress mmittee, Lahore 1; 9. With Punjab Pr785/6/11. Rs. 4,ll of Balance Rs. 76,2/4. Total Total Rs. 2,07,313/9/1.

Gra (Sd.) PARASHU RA SHARMA,
Secretary.
Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.
Lahore.

LIST OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

(A) PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ACCOUNT.
(With The Punjab National Bank Limited, Lahore, Etc.)

L. Dwarka Das Soraka Calcutta, Rs. 100; L. Bulaqi Chand B.A. Rs. 12; M. Parshad Esqr. Ceylon Rs. 50; Rawalpindi Contributions Rs. 3525; Different Items through Pt. Malaviyaji Rs. 6133; Karachi Contributions Rs. 1500; Through G. Ghansham Das Sewa Samiti Benares Rs. 100; A friend through B. Purshottam Das Tandon Rs. 112, Saharanpore Collections thro: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Rs. 473/13/7; Saharanpore Collections thro. B. Mela Ram Vakil Rs. 205/8, Messrs. Prem Shanker Bhai Shanker Bombay Rs. 50; B. Yotindro Nath Chaudhri 24 Parganas Rs. 250; Babu Hari Baghsh Bawala Rs. 500; Hon. Mr. Fazl-Ul-Haq Rs. 75; Mr. K. C. C/O. Onkar Lal Murari Lal Bombay Rs. 21; Mr. Ishar Das Sinha Rawalpindi Rs. 100; P. Chalapatty Esqr. Madras Rs. 25/6/0; Pt. Shiv Saran Dutta Sharma Jammu Rs. 300; Mr. Konda Venkatappaya Guntur Rs. 900; Lala Nanak Chand Pleader Rawalpindi Rs. 115; Through Editor Sindhi, Lahore Rs. 299; Mr. Nand Gopal of Kanyat Kari (Burma) Rs. 65; S. Gurmat Singh thro: L. Karm Chand Gujranwala Rs. 50; B. Kaliram Das Barpata (Assam) Rs. 11/9/0; Messrs. J. S. Sant Singh Rs. 25; Dr. R. M. Telang Chanda Rs. 174; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji (Seva Samiti Allahabad) Rs. 99/8/0; Messrs F. Muzaglia Bombay Rs. 100; Mrs. K.M.S. Aman Lal Chote Lal Kanyat Rs 9; Bar Association Bhla Bakarganj Rs. 100; Through Babu Hari Das Kapoor Rs. 41; Money Orders from overseas Rs. 26; British Congress Committee London (220/8/0) Rs. 147/14/6; Mr. Shripad K. Bahirnaikar Verady Kalbadevi Rs. 10; Through Abhyudaya Press Allahabad Rs. 500; Messrs. Nanboo Moolji Bombay Rs. 250; Messrs Vallabhoo Bhagwan Das Bombay Rs. 225/9; Babu Das Bank Kalan Bangalore City Rs. Lala Bhana Ram Vakil Rs. 500; Mr. Motilal L. Desai Surat Rs. Shriyut Krishnumpreta Rs. 5; Out of Bombay Contributions thro: Mr. A.S. Shebrala Bombay Rs. 12,451; Out of Bombay Contributions Rs. 20,000; A Bombay purse through Malaviyaji Rs. 40/8/0; A Calcutta friend through Malaviyaji Rs. 1000; Poona Collections Rs. 75. Total Rs. 50,810/12/1

(B) PANDIT NEHRU'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. I. B. Sen Calcutta Rs. 250; R. Joseph Esqr. Rangoon Rs. 1,000; Mr. J. M. Lahiri Calcutta Rs. 50; From Kapurthala Rs. 182; Messrs. Chote Lal Mukta Ram Bulandshahar. Rs. 2/8/0; Messrs. Mukand Ram Lal Bulandshahar Rs. 10; Mr. Nageswara Rao Rs. 256; Mr. T. Hanu Manyam Rs. 1,000; A Friend Rs. 1,000; Dr. Birhal Sahni Rs. 100; Mr. Sinan Singh Rs. 114; S.D.O. Manuke Rs. 25/3/0; Secretary Provincial Congress Committee Andhra Rs. 345/8/0; Babu Gokal Parshad Vakil Muttra Rs. 31; Kanwar Baldev Singh Dehradun Rs. 5000; Lala B.R. Jhingan Rawalpindi Rs. 500; Mr. Amir Chand Lahore Rs. 500; Mr. Varkats Rao Rs. 5; Dr. Pran Nath Lahore Rs. 109; Mr. B. C. Chatterji Rs. 5; Mr. Salig Ram Gupta Rs. 16; Mr. Ardeshar Rs. 51; G.C. Notes through Pt. Malaviyaji Rs. 720; Through Pandit Malaviyaji Rs. 1000; Anonymous through Pt. Motilal Nehru Rs. 20000.

(C) CALCUTTA COLLECTIONS.
(Through The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Calcutta.)

Lala Beli Ram Rs. 1001; Messrs. Sital Prashad Khrag Prashad Rs. 1000; Through Sital Prashad Khrag Prashad without details Rs. 3784; Messrs. Bhagwan Das and Sons Rs. 501; Messrs. Ram Krishan Jai Diyal Rs. 1001; Lala Sahib Diyal Khanna Rs. 151; Messrs. Bhawani Das Ram Gobind Rs. 1500; Through Bhawani Das Ram Gobind in cash or by cheque but without details Rs. 5290; Lala Bhagat Ram Rs. 1000; Messrs. Hansraj Vir Chand and Company Rs. 250; Messrs. Ram Narain Satya Pal Rs. 800; Messrs. Bishen Das Baij Nath Rs. 20; Messrs. Tara Chand Paras Ram Rs. 50; L. Bhola Nath President Punjab Sabha Rs. 23; From Panchoo Rs. 1101; Through S. Lachhman Singh Rs. 701; Through the Bharat Mitra Ltd., Rs. 575/12/0; Amounts received in bank in cash or by cheques without detail Rs. 17415; Through Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji Rs. 50. Total Rs. 36123/12.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Through Lala Mulk Raj Rs. 2586/4/6; Through Pandit K. Santanam Rs. 194/7/0; Babu Gokal Chand Calcutta thro: Pt. M. M. Malaviyaji Rs. 225; Lala Harkishen Lal Ji thro: Pt. M.M. Malaviyaji Rs. 225. Total Rs. 3220/11/6. Grand total Rs. 118848/6/7.

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
L. THAKORDWAR, 11, JUMA MUSJID, SHAIK MEMON STREET.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Moderate demand and with the customary provision made by the banks for the end of the year, monetary conditions are distinctly stringent. Call money is now quoted at about its rate for three months loans; the fixed deposit rate for three months is quoted at 4½ per cent., with rates for 6 months at 5¼ per cent., there being more borrowers than lenders.

In the gilt-edged market securities have been generally steady, but the volume of business passing in view of the ensuing holidays has been small. 3½ per cent. Paper has maintained its strength and is quoted at Rs. 66/12. 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 97/1 and Rs. 97/9 respectively. Per cent. Bonds, 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/6. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, are quoted at Rs. 100/7 and Rs. 100/11, 1930 at Rs. 102/2 and 1932 at Rs. 103/3. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106/10.

The year closes with conditions generally of a promising nature. There did not develope in the monetary position during the closing months of the year the extreme stringency which was at one time anticipated, and although the lateness of the cotton crop has delayed the seasonal firming up of the market there is reason to believe that with assistance being received in various ways from Government, and the continued brisk enquiry for payment against import of bullion, succeeding months will not be characterised by the severe difficulties which were experienced early in the present year. In respect of exchange the position is also promising, and there would seem good grounds for expecting that the dollar will soon reach par, in which event conditions will be created for which the Government of India has waited patiently before attempting the stabilisation of the rupee.

We wish our readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

EXCHANGE.

In the exchange market the firm conditions noticed at the close of the previous week have continued during the period under report, the rate for read T. T. on London improving from 1s. 6-1/16d. to 1s. 6-1/8d. There was a fair amount of business done in export bills both here and in Calcutta, the enquiry for bullion imports being also on a moderate scale. In the forward market the premium and discount as against ready are unchanged. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought about £1,430,000 during the week at rates varying from 1s. 6-1/16d. to 1s. 6-1/8d.

The dollar quotation has remained steady with a small improvement from $4.69-7/8 to $4.71. French francs close at 87.40, Belgian francs at 94.60 and the Italian lira at 109.

GOLD.

Responding to easier prices in the London market and the firmness of sterling exchange, the local gold market has weakened during the period under report. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 88s. 7d. and 88s. 5d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/5 and Rs. 21/15 for ready, Rs. 22/3/9 and Rs. 21/13/3 for 12th January settlement and Rs. 22/1/9 and Rs. 21/12 for 9th February settlement. The rate for sovereigns has declined from Rs. 14/5/6 to Rs. 14/1 for ready and from Rs. 14/4 to Rs. 13/15/6 for January settlement. The daily offtake continues at the good average of 50,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 5 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £550,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,433,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 39,50,556 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £60,000.

SILVER.

There was a further weakening in the local silver market due mainly to easier advices from London and the firmness in sterling exchange. At the lower levels there was a notable improvement in the off-take which has now assumed proportions greater than has been experienced for some months past. There was a large volume of business passing. The tendency of the market is for steady conditions at the lower levels, provided there is no lessening of the present scale of daily off-take. The rate in Shanghai for T. T. on London improved from 3s. 2/3/8d. to 3s. 2¼d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32-5/16d. and 32-1/16d. for ready and 32-3/8d. and 32-5/16d. for forward. The highest and lowest rates during the week in our market were Rs. 73/1 and Rs. 71/4 for ready, Rs. 72/15 and Rs. 71/2 for 15th January settlement and Rs. 72/14 and Rs. 70/14 for 13th February settlement. The off-take averages about 200 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4,200 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £105,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £354,500. A shipment of 3,341 bars was made from Bombay to Shanghai during the week, the full cargo of silver on s. s. "Dongola" amounting to some 4,006 bars in all. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2,280 bars and Rs. 7,05,937 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £110,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open on each day of the period under report. Cotton mill shares, with the exception of Bombay Dyeing, have been somewhat weaker, prices being quoted down by some Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in the bigger shares. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 896/4-907/8; Century Rs. 426/4-463/12; Central India Rs. 521/4-552/8-521/4; Crescent Rs. 232/8-241/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1,230; New Great Rs. 390-393/12-392/8; Pearls Rs. 543/12-555; Simplex Rs. 216/4-217/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 620-622/8.

In the miscellaneous section, Alcocks are steady and Bombay Burma have improved by nearly Rs. 20. The Tata Hydro-Electric shares are also firmer. Cement shares are steady and Railway shares unchanged, Central Provinces quoting at Rs. 104, Gujerat at Rs. 73, and Tapti Valley at Rs. 620.

Bank shares are steady: Imperial Bank shares have improved to Rs. 1,410 with the Contributories to Rs. 3571. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 73 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 226.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London), Scientific Astrologer and Palmist Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time date month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers. B349

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets fluctuated within a narrow compass, both the Liverpool and New York markets showing a very slight change. At the commencement the markets showed a slight improvement but since declined on scattered long liquidations by Wall Street.

Trading in the American markets has been on rather unsatisfactory lines than preceding weeks owing to holiday feeling, and this state of affairs will last for another week. In the meantime we have witnessed easiness under the influence of some long liquidation and hedge selling but with this exception conditions have remained practically unchanged since our last report.

The principal event of the week was the publication of the Ginners' Report which came to hand locally on Sunday last indicating the quantity of cotton ginned upto 12th December as 12,795, 000 bales. The reprt in question was in accordance with general expectations so that it did not affect the movement of the markets in any way. Attention at the moment is universally centred on the prospect of large supplies and the markets are now governed more or less by the laws of supply and demand. It is an admitted fact that the supply is more than sufficient to check any very great upward movement, chiefly because the free movement up to date distinctly points to the fact that in almost all territories, spinners' anxieties for their requirements are to a great extent lessened and their position just now stands more secure as a result of their having helped themselves fairly liberally at the time of the marketing period.

Trade reports from Manchester during the current week indicate a further substantial improvement and the steadily declining prices undoubtedly lead to a considerable volume of business. Enquiries have emanated from many countries, the chief among which is China from where an active demand for early deliveries is in evidence, whilst India at the moment is practically doing nothing. The outlook for the Lancashire industry is cheerful.

As regards American spot demand, notwithstanding the fact that spinners having enough cotton for their urgent needs are taking little interest in spots, consumers have been buying for forward delivery with the result that a large proportion of business has been put through in Texas Cotton.

On the whole, owing to the intervention of the Christmas holidays we do not expect to see any material change in values until after the New Year. In the meanwhile we look for a slackening in the demand for actual cotton and there may be pressure from the South, so that any upward trend should be utilised in order to effect short sales as these will give satisfactory results later on.

The local market continues to show a sagging tendency and the price for Broach contract at one time touched Rs. 446 under the influence of free movement of the crop up-country. Business throughout the week was confined to Bazaar operators only with no fresh demand from the trade and fluctuations on the whole have been unimportant. With the advent of the New Year we expect heavy arrivals of receipts from up-country and with the pressure of cotton in our market, a further drop in values may easily be experienced. Under the circumstances we adhere to the views expressed in our previous circulars and would recommend our friends to effect short sales whenever prices look attractive.

The demand for Ready cotton continues to run on the same lines as last week. The enquiry from Shippers for high class descriptions still exists but some sellers are stiff in their demands and hesitate to part with their holdings at current rates.

The following were the changers in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	last week	this week	
New York January	23.55	23.50	—.5
New York March	23.98	23.90	—.8
New York May	24.33	24.25	—.8
New York July	24.52	24.37	—.15
Liverpool January	13.11	12.98	—.13
Liverpool March	13.19	13.05	—.14
Liverpool May	13.29	13.14	—.15
Liverpool July	13.30	13.17	—.13

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good Broach April/May opened on the 19th Inst. at Rs. 458 and gradually declined to Rs. 454 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator. Around this level Bazar operators bought and the market recovered to Rs. 457. On the 20th Inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 45o 1/2 and fluctuating within a narrow limit declined to Rs. 452 on selling by Commission Houses and a Japanese firm. On the 22nd Inst. the market opened at Rs. 451 1/2 and gradually eased to Rs. 447 on Commission and Japanese Houses. At about this level Bazar operators were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 450 but again gave way to Rs. 447 1/2 on general selling. On the 23rd Inst. the market opened at Rs. 448 and eased to Rs. 446 on jobbers selling. Around this level prominent shroffs and jobbers bought lifting the values to Rs. 453. On the 24th Inst. the market opened at Rs. 450 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 452 on scattered buying and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 448 1/2 on the same day. The market was closed on the 25th Inst.

Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. opened on the 19th Inst. at Rs. 440 and gradually declined to Rs. 436 on Commission Houses and shroffs selling. Again going up to Rs. 437 1/2 the prices further gave way to Rs. 431 on shroffs selling, but improved to Rs. 439 1/2 on Commission Houses and shroffs buying and after some fluctuations closed on the 24th Inst. at Rs. 436. Whilst Oomra March opened on the 19th Inst. at Rs. 434 and eased to Rs. 431 on general selling. On selling by Commission Houses the prices further declined to Rs. 423 but again recovered to Rs. 430 on shroffs buying and after small fluctuations closed on the 24th Inst. at Rs. 426 F. G. Bengal Dec/Jan. opened on the 19th Inst. at Rs. 383 and closed on the 24th Inst. at Rs. 373. Whilst Bengal March opened at Rs. 381 and closed at Rs. 370 on the 24th Inst. the highest being Rs. 381 1/2 and the lowest Rs. 370.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS CASES.

Sea-side homes for upper and middle-classes only. Terms Rs. 200 per month and upwards. Personal care. European Doctors and Nurses. Address Capt: U. L. DESAI, M.D., Mental and Nervous Specialist, Umrath, Station Maroli. Personal interview 1st of every month:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, BOMBAY. B464

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 26.

There has been nothing special to report during the short week under review as the market has all along shown a monotonous appearance and the bulk of business has consequently been very small. The undertone however is rather weak and prices to a certain extent have declined by about ¼ anna per lb. all round, and dealers are very anxious to sell off their holdings at the market rate provided they can find buyers. This is chiefly due to the continued absence of demand from all consuming centres and to the tightness of money. For this reason it has been very difficult to arrange new business with the dealers who have lost all confidence in the present level of prices and are not inclined to operate for any quantity at least so long as the things have not settled themselves satisfactorily. They are of opinion that under the present circumstances the Market has no course but to go down and as usual in the declining Market the consumers are not likely to place any substantial orders. The Japanese Market is slightly weak and as the exchange has been still sagging prices for the Japanese Yarns are without any improvement.

English Yarns however are steady on account of the very high Manchester prices but there is no business offering for them.

On the whole of our Market is depressed at the moment, but with raw material in a settled position, and demand coming in we believe confidence will be restored within a short period and we may hope to be able to see good trade since the beginning of the New Year.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay December 26

6 1/2s	SECOND QUALITY.		
	Finlay		12 4
	Apollo		12 4
	Simplex		11 10
	Shapoorji		11 8
	Currimbhoy		11 12
6 1/2s.	FIRST QUALITY.		
	Edward Sassoon		
	Apollo		
	David		
8 1/2.	FIRST QUALITY.		
	Jacob (Seven stars)		13 0
	Edward Sassoon		13 0
	Apollo		13 4
	Bradbury		12 12
10 1/2s.			
	Shapoorji		13 0
	Apollo		
	Swadeshi		14 0
	Bradbury		13 12
	Asur Virji		13 8
	David (Flowerman)		13 8
	David (Cockatoo)		13 8
	Indo China		12 14
12 1/2s.			
	Elphinstone		14 4
	Currimbhoy		13 12
	China		13 8
	Moon		13 8
	Apollo		14 4
	Dawn		13 12
14 1/2.			
	Kilachand		14 0
	Apollo		
	City		16 0
	Colaba Land		15 4
	Fazalbhai		14 0
20's.			
	Kilachand		16 0
	Edward Sassoon		16 4
	Elphinstone		16 0
	Phoenix		16 8
	Dawn		16 6

COLOUR MARKET.

The general tone of the market kept quiet. Demand was of a moderate character. Prices are as under:—

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. paste-Lunger Rs. 72.
Alizarine 20 per cent. paste Cow Rs. 74.
Congo red Kes 1-10.
Nigrosine Xls Rs. 1-12
Methyl Violet Rs. 3.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0-15.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2-8
Magenta Xls Rs. 5-14.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-8
Indenthrene Blue Rs 4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 6.

CHAMICALS.

December 26.

The chemicals markets at Mandvi and Princess Street continued business during these holidays, but the volume of business was very limited, as the offices of the consumers were closed. Sodium sulphide and Magnesium chloride witnessed further decline of about a rupee per cwt. Brown sugar, soal, Farina, Litbarge, Aniline salt and other chemicals have seen no special changes in values.

The demand in Epsom salt and Sago flour has been practically the same. Prices have been ruling comparatively easy.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4-10.
Caustic soda Rs. 20.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4-8.
Dextrine Rs. 22-8.
Sodium Sulphide Re. 11-8
Acetic acid 0-6.6.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-9-6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4-2.
Acetic lead Brown Rs. 36
Bichromate potash Rs 37
Hydrosulphide soda Re 0-10-6.
Zinc chloride Rs. 19.
Farina Rs. 17.
Copper Sulphate Re. 22.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 23.
Oxalic acid.

MILL STORES.

December 26.

The market has been closed in the fort owing to the X'mas holidays, the business has therefore been nil. Only a few up-country orders were being executed. Cotton tweeds and Reeds have shown no upward trend both as regards local and indenting values. Woolen goods have been firm.

Japanese Bobbins kept quiet. Wilsons saw better demand, and are rapidly increasing in demand in view of the decrease in prices. The exchange being favourable, the prices have shown some decline. Leather goods kept in demand as usual. Pickers and Picking bands changed hands at Rs. 65 and Rs. 1-14. The prices have shown practically no change.

Quotations are:—
Healds 1574os. Rs. 1-7-9.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-0.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Keu Rs. 6-8.
Roller Cloth 18-oz.-Keu Rs. 8-14.
Scroll Bandings Oldham Rs. 1-6-6.
Tubular Bandings Oldham Rs. 2-3-6.
Ropes Lambeth Rs. 2 8
Card cans steel Rs. 3
Sizing flannel-twill-82 Rs. 4-2.
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49.
Roving tubes Wilson Rs. 32-8.
Firms Conical 5" Wilson Rs. 14.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Japan Rs. 7-8.
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 55.
Dobby Harness Rs. 52.

Card cans Fibre Rs. 3-12
Sizing flannel-72" Rs. 4-10.

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Messrs. Abdulla Jusab & Co's. Report.

Bombay, December 26.

	Wallace.	Bombay.	Union.	Luxmi.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Superfine	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
House-hold	19 8	18 8	18 8	18 8
Export	19 4	18 4	18 4	18 4
Bazaar	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Atta No. 3	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Brau, Course	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 0
Brau, Fine	1 3	1 2	1 2	1 2
Soji	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
Rawa	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 26.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56—56	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 6 0	13 14 6
Linseed Brown Thin	13 1 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72—73	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69—70	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67—68	..
Teelseed, Black	63—64	..
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	35—36	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	36—37	5 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	64—65	13 3 0
Gingelly	12—15	..

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 24.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis £24
Linseed Tone:—Dull and practically nothing doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Dec. quoted 47/3.
Jan/Apl 47 5/8.

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 24.

Tin Block 270 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES —MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 24.

Stockholm	17.43
Christiania	31.23
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	34.20
Belgium	94.58
Athens	260.50
Prague	155.25

New York, Dec. 24.

Demand Bills	4.70.12

London, Dec. 24.

Exchange on London in Paris	87.38
Exchange on London in Italy	110.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st	3 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st	4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	20 3/4

GOLD.

Bombay, December 26

Ready:—22-0-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 3 p. m.
Posh	21-13-9			21-13-0
Maha	21-12-9			21-12-9

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—4—6
Maha 0—8—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, December 26.

Ready—71-8-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 3 p.m.
Posh	71-5-0	71-7-0		71-7-0
Maha	71-4-0	71-6-0		71-6-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—6—0
Maha 2—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	26	10 56	28 1	26	5 14	18 4
		23 52	30 11		17 38	13 11
Sat.	27	11 58	26 5	27	0 48	19 4
		8 18	25 3		14 2	18 5
Sun.	28	0 37	31 2	28	6 51	17 5
		12 36	28 3		18 39	14 4
M.	29	1 23	31 0	29	7 41	17 4
		13 24	27 11		19 24	15 3
Tu.	30	2 7	30 4	30	8 33	17 6
		14 15	27 3		20 9	16 6
W.	31	2 52	29 4	31	9 19	17 10
	Jan.	15 8	26 5	Jan.	..	..
Th.	1	10 1	27 7	1	4 20	19 1
		23 4	30 2		16 19	14 5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 27 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec. 30 (Tue) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.
Dec. 31 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"OUR CABARET."

This company of talented artists is about to start on its second week at the Excelsior Theatre, where they have now well established themselves. The company consists of a well chosen band of artists who are entirely new to this country, and they carry that newness and freshness through the whole of their performance. From the rise of the curtain on the opening night they captured the confidence of the audience, and met the occasion as only experienced artists could. Very noticeable is the rapidity of their performance; ordinarily there is too much time lost between the items on the programme and the interest of the audience is apt to wane.

To-night the company will play a repertoire of chota revues, "Cabaret Nights". They have given two of these, and to-night will see the third, which is said to be a complete change from the others.

The season will terminate on Wednesday next when "Cabaret Finals" will be given. After that "The Great Carter" will be the attraction.

A WHANGDOODLE LION.

Carter The Great Magician who is to appear with his army of assistants and two car loads of paraphernalia and impedimenta at the Excelsior Theatre on New Year' Day, 1st January 1924, for a short season of nine days tells the following anecdots concerning his travels in Belgium.

"I purchased my beautiful lion from the Portugues Court after King Manual was deposed—he was a favourite pet of the sovereign Tame as dog too, and really only a baby, for he is barely 3 years of age. In bringing him from Ostend, on the steamer to Dover everything was loaded, the cage containing "baby" was brought up to the vessel to be put aboard. But the superintendent balked at this. It's a wild animal—a lion, he asserted, "and wild animals are in our list of restricted articles." "Do you think it is a lion" I asked. "Well isn't it?" he inquired. "I have not said so," I retorted. He thought a moment "Well what is it?" he finally asked "That" I returned impressively" is an American Whadoddle." "What" he cried, "and isn't he wild?" "Oh not exactly" I said, "this one is named "But where do you find them inquired the superintendent anxiously, I had a hard job in keeping a sober face, but I informed him that they were most common in the southern states, though occasionally they could be encountered on Broadway, New York. Well, he looked over his list of restricted articles for American Whangdoddles and not finding any such articles mentioned, passed "Baby" through without further trouble," remarking at the same time, "very well Mr. Carter you can take your er watch er case it-whang-a-doddle-eh? aboard.—I should have had to prohibit it had it been a lion!

AT PATHE.

The thrilling picture at Pathe Cinema this week features Monty Banks, taking the part of Mario in "Racing Luck". Mario loses fortune which he had saved to start a business and help him bring his parents from Italy to America to enjoy new life. Just when he and Rosina, his lady love, are mourning the great financial loss, Mario is unexpectedly dragged into a big international race. An ambitious press agent trying to coax their own driver to terms, photographs Mario and inserts it in the leading newspapers as the famous foreign driver, who has signed a contract to drive a Comet car. The rival motor company gets busy and offers Mario 5,000 dollars to drive their car instead. The offer was made without the company's knowing that all cars were Greek to Mario. The money tempts him. He signs for the big race. Into the race goes Mario and although he goes many miles of his course, running through fences, plunging over chasms he finally winds up in an explosion only to be declared the winner.

CHANGES AT THE EMPIRE.

As in the Christmas holidays, so over the New Year there will be daily changes at the Empire, all the films which are to be shown being films with established reputations. It is only necessary to detail the arrangements for the week.

To-day.—"The Prisoner of Zenda," with Alice Terry in the leading role, at 3-30 6, 8 and 10.

Sunday.—"Rupert of Hentzau," with Elaine Hammerstein as the star, at 3-30, 6, 8 and 10.

Monday.—"Robin Hood." Douglas Fairbanks's film at 6 and 9-30.

Tuesday.—"The Queen of Sheba," featuring Betty Blythe, at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

Wednesday.—Jackie Coogan's "Trouble," at 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Thursday.—An All-Chaplin programme, featuring "The Pilgrims," at 4-30, 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Friday.—Marie Corelli's "God's Good Man," at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

CHANGES AT THE EMPRESS.

At the Empress as well as the Empire there will be daily changes. The repertoire is as under.

To-day.—Douglas Fairbanks's "Robin Hood" at 4, 6-30 and 9-30.

Sunday.—Mary Pickford in "The Little Lord Fauntleroy," at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Monday.—"The Prisoner of Zenda" at 6-30 8-15, and 10 p.m.

Tuesday.—"Rupert of Hentzau," at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Wednesday.—"Robin Hood," at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 pm.

Thursday—A Harold Lloyd programme at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m

Friday.—Pearl White in "Terror," at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The programmes at both the Empire and the Empress will be filled out with short comedies.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

A new and entirely up-to-date Cinema opens in Bombay to-morrow Sunday the 28th inst. It is the Wellington Cinema situated at Dhobi Talao, the most central place in the city on the first floor of the newly erected spacious E. C. Institute. The hall is specially designed and built as a Picture House of the latest modern style and all the conveniences imaginable for the comfort of the audience are provided for on a very lavish scale. A special feature of the new Picture House is of a lift to take the audience up—an innovation quite unheard of in our midst. The Picture hall is vast, spacious and cool, the seating arrangement is the last word in the line. Messrs. Wellington Bros. who have a very large experience in the Cinema line in India, managing as they do the West-End Cinema, and the New Venus Cinema of Bombay and the Wellington Cinema of Madras, are the proprietors of this new concern, so the public of Bombay may hope to see the pick of the best pictures in this Wellington Cinema at Dhobi Talao. For the opening programme to-morrow (Sunday) a special Universal Jewel de Luxe Drama "Butterfly" is selected with which is a Joe Monkey hilarious comedy.

WEST-END CINEMA.

"Blind Husbands", an unusually daring photodrama without the objection that generally attaches itself to a courageous theme, opens this night at the West-End Cinema Theatre.

It is briefly the story of a neglected wife who almost overstepped the border of discretion to satisfy her heart longing for affection. Dr. Armstrong and his beautiful wife, Margaret, are sojourning at a fashionable hotel in the Tyrolean Alps. The physician is engrossed in his profession interests and neglects to demonstrate his affection for his wife. Lieutenant von Steuben, an Austrian officer, arrives at the hotel and stalks all womankind as a beast of prey stalks game.

The climax shows the error of indiscretion and awards a fitting death to the villain.

Eric Stroheim, himself a former officer of the Austrian army, depicts the role of Lieutenant von Steuben. Francelia Billington supports him as Margaret Armstrong. The presentation of "Blind Husbands" is enhanced by the presence on the screen of such popular players as Sam De Grasse H. Gibson-Gowland, Valerie Germonprez and Jack Perrin.

In addition to a smashingly good story, unsurpassed scenery, brilliant dramatic situations and praiseworthy photographic effects contribute to the value of the production.

Stroheim, the starring villain, is the author and the director of the work.

"Blind Husbands" is a photodrama that will linger long in the memory. It will continue at the West-End Cinema Theatre until Friday next.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December 25.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.937 inches.
Temperature of Air	77.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.1 "
Dew Point	64.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	66% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7 "
Minimum do. do.	70.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E. WNW. ENE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	114 miles.

SALE OF TIMBER.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of DEODAR, KAIL and FIR BEAMS and SCANTLINGS, now in Depot and due to arrive at Wazirabad, Punjab, up to 30th September, 1925. Particulars as to quantities, etc. can be obtained on application to

SPEDDING & Co.,
7, Lawrence Road, LAHORE.

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P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

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SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE VICTORY PLATE.—1¼ Miles.
ALDERGROVE 1
RABALTO 2
HARRY TATE 3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yds.
CRUSHED GLASS 1
FOREMAN 2

THE ROUS HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs, 41 yds.
VELOCITY 1
GOLDEN VISION 2
ARROWY 3

THE LEWES PLATE.—1 mile.
JOVIAL 1
LADY RITA 2
OLD CHRIS 3

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—1¼ miles
DIRRAH 1
SOME SURPRISE 2
HAMIAR 3

THE WARDEN PLATE.—Distance 9 fur longs.
SOME BEAUTY 1
MOOKIF 2
MOOTRUB 3

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Dn. I.—Distanc 1 Mile.
PALEFACE 1
MAXIM 2
PEACH BITTER 3

THE BORIVLI PLATE. Dn. II.—Distanc 1 Mile.
NAZI 1
SEA SPRAY 2
SAGAB 3

HORSES LEFT-IN.

The following horses are Left-In after declaration of forfeits at 10 a.m. on Friday 26th December 1924:—

(The First race starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE VICTORY PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles. Plymouth Rock 9-2 Rackle 8-8, Risen Again 8-7, Harry Tate 8-4, Rabalto 8-2, Festivity 8, Aldergrove 7-10, Love Glass 7-8; Finnart's Bay 7-7, Sauce 7-7, Pomme Anna 6-7.

Top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 7lbs.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 Fur longs, 41 yards.

Grande Place 9, Foreman 8-110 Belvedere 8-8, Huon River 8-7, Crushed Glass 8-6 Lucky Lad 8-3.

Top weight accepting being under 9st, it raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE ROUS HANDICAP. Distance 6 Fur longs, 41 yards.

Footpedal 9-10, Wood Harmony 9-7, Velocity 9-2, Golden Vision 8-11, Island Lord 8-5, Cyllena 7-10 Irrigate 7-6 Arrowy 7-3.

The two top weights not having accepted, weights have been raised 9lbs.

THE LEWES PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Dayspring 9-7, Lady Rita 9-7, Allensmore 8-11, Old Sport 8-11, Jovial 8-11 Old Chris 8-8 Madelina 8-7, Weed Killer 8-3 Zara 6-12.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Trade Mark 9-7, Mayiah 9-2, Safety 9-1, Arab Knight 8-13, Kamel 8-10, Arthur 8-7, Some Surprise 8-2, Hamiar 7-12, Dirrah 7-2.

THE WARDEN PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. 1 Furlongs.

Aftab 8-8, Razeet 9-3, Hilali Anwar 8-8, Sicab 8-8, Some Beauty 9-1, Vin 7-12, Witness 9-3, Misser 8-8, Vital 9-1, Mishrif 9-1, Rising Star 9-3, Bahar 9-3; Mooshir 9-3; Aerial Mail 9-3, Solomon's Song 8-8; Jupiter (late Ezbar) 9-1 Horizon 9-3 Brindisi 9-3; Mookif 9-1; Mootrub 8-8, Silver King (late Wild Oonts) 8-2, Brazee 8-8 and Rummah 8-8.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 1 Mile.

Jussoor 9-6, Azimir 8-8, Sham 9-2, Maxim 9-4, Cossack 9-7, Moscow 9-7, Sherhan 8-12, Biji 7-12, Watee 9-0, Dildhar 8-10, Anderm 9-0, Rector 9-0, Paleface 90, Peach Bitter 9-6 and Yildiz 8-10.

DIVISION II.

Janfawi 9-1, Butterfly (late Haleb) 9-5, Sugab 8-6, Taj 9-0, Rajput 9-7, Sea Spray 8-10, Malabar 9-0, No Limit 8-10, Farook Beg 8-6, Muzyed 9-4, Nazi 9-4, Last Day 7-12, Musal 8-10, and Hamdan Simri 9-1.

CALCUTTA RACES.

ORANGE WILLIAM WINS VICEROY'S CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The racing public of Calcutta flocked in thousands to the maidan this afternoon and roads were jammed with traffic soon after 12, though the first race was not run till quarter to two. His Excellency Lord Lytton and Lady Lytton arrived in State at half-past two and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading who also drove round the Course in State followed them ten minutes later. The Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught also attended.

Excitement was intense when the chief event of the day was decided and a roar of applause, such as has rarely been heard even at Calcutta races, rose as Orange William won the Viceroy's Cup and thus secured the two chief events of the season.

Details:—

THE VICEROY'S CUP.—Distance 1 3/4 miles.

A Cup value £100 presented by H. E. the Viceroy and Winner Rs. 30,000; second Rs. 10,000; and third Rs. 5,000. For horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Euphraum's ORANGE WILLIAM 9-3 Dobie 1
Mr Thaddeus' ABORIGINE 9-3 Marsh 2
Mr Galstaun's GAURISHANKER 9-3 A C Walker 3
Mr Kelso's REVIVAL 9-3 Smith 4

Also ran:—Solo Bridge 9-3, United 9-3, Not Much 9-3, Canterbury Lamb 9-3, Light Jester 9-3.

Won by 1 3/4 lengths, a head and 2½ lengths.

Time:—3 minutes 0-2/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21½. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 12½.

Betting:—Evens Orange William, Gaurishanker, fifteens Not Much, hundreds Revival and others sixties.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,000. Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr Avasia's FILLE DOR 8-13 Barnett 1
Mr Pannick's HARVEST STAR 7-11 (car 8-6) Huching 2
Mr Harrison's MIST 8-1 A Harrison 3
Mr Galstaun's GOLDEN SQUARE 8-4 J Harrison 4

Also ran:—Murmansk 9-2, Night Watchman 8-10, Askew 8-3, Ridiculous 8-2, Unitaire 8-2, Minniement 7-13, Golden Tor 7-13, Bell's Life 7-11, Stormont 7-6 (car 7-11), Britomart 7-3.

Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length, head.

Time:—1 minute 27 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 312 1/2; Places Rs 84 1/2, Rs. 24 1/2, and Rs. 68 1/2.

Betting:—6 to 4 Harvest Star, fours Askew, fives Murmansk, sevens Fille Dor, longer prices the others.

THE KESTEVEN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,000. For horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions 4 and 5 years old only.

Mr Eve's MOONSHINER 8-12 Smith 1
Mr Thaddeus' HATCHFORD 8-12 Marsh ... 2
Mr Avasia's DELUVIAN 8-2 Barnett 3
Mr Eve's HAKALLA 7-11 Northmore 4

Also ran:—Dugald Dalgetty 8-7, Madame Sequin 7-11 (car 8-0).

Won by short neck, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 3/9 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 40 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18 1/2; Places Rs. 16, and Rs. 25 1/2

Betting:—5 to 4 on Moonshiner, sixes Hatchford, Hekgulla, Madame Sequin, eights Deluvian, fifteens Dugald Dalgetty.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. Handicap for rhorses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr Sanyal's GOLDEN TREASURE 8-6 Northmore 1
Mr Sonetil's LADY MORENA 7-8 Stokes ... 2
Mr Dees' BALLY ANXIOUS 7-0 (car 7-3) Siely 3
Mr Sattar's BATH BUN 8-9 Barret 4

Also ran:—Lowborn 9-3, Coryste 9-0 Grave Herod 8-9, Shining Maiden 7-7, (car 7-1).

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Betting:—6 to 4 Golden Treasure, threes Coryste, fives Lowborn, sixes Lady Morena, sevens Bath Bun, eights Shining Maiden, tens Grave Herod, twenties Bally Anxious.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 23, and Rs. 68 1/2.

THE AJCAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; and third Rs. 2,000. Handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr Eve's FLAMING ORB 9-12 A C Walker 1
Mr Garda's CHUMMY 7-0 (car 7-3) Siely ... 2
Mr Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 8-5 Marsh ... 3
Mr Yoonu's BALLINA BREEZE 8-2 Barrett 4

Also ran:—Nicety 8-7, Very Little, A T Harrison.

Won by 4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, short neck.

Time:—1 minute 13 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23 1/2; Places Rs. 17 1/2 and Rs. 67 1/2

Betting:—6 to 4 Flaming Orb, twos Very Little, eights Chummy or Nicety, sixes Ballina, twenties Goldgainer.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Messrs Gregory Pagose's MENTALITY 8-6 Northmore 1
Mr Thaddeus' RED QUILL 8-6 Marsh 2
Messrs Weare's and Mackenzien's TALMA 8-2 Barnett 3
Mr Galstaun's HURDY GURDY 8-10 J Harrison 4

Also ran:—Steel Blue 8-10, Caple Clear 8-2.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1924.

DR. PRANJPYE LECTURES.

Complaisance illumined by conceit seems to distinguish the performance of Dr. R. P. Pranjpye as the President of the Liberal Federation at Lucknow. Liberal leaders, while claiming to be constructive thinkers, are apt to look down upon the Congress as a rabble of disastrous firebrands incapable of realising the evolutionary principle of Indian freedom, but surely with such a disdainful pose they owe it to their errant countrymen to furnish a programme that is feasible and convincing. Dr. Paranjpye's pronouncement consists of a meretricious diatribe against the Swaraj Party and the Congress together with a series of pious proposals which "with reasonable good-luck" ought to be embodied in a scheme of Reforms subject to the approval of a Royal Commission. Contrasting the Liberal Federation and the Congress, he plagiarises the gibe of the "Pioneer" distinguishing between "statesmen, politicians, and experienced administrators" on the one hand and "Mahatmas and Maulanas" on the other. When at a time of dismal crisis which demands forbearance and unity among Indians, we see a pillar of Liberalism exuding sentiments of this kind, the prospect is far from heartening. We would rather look for encouragement to the considered resolutions of the Federation than to the message of the experienced administrator who wantonly caricatures an over-caricatured party that had, under the velvet regime of Liberal Ministers, to suffer oppression, obloquy and imprisonment. Though bureaucrats now frown and threaten to annihilate the "Democracy of the Reforms," we are among those who believe that the work of the Congress during the last five years has enabled Indians to feel a higher sense of self-respect, fearlessness and self-reliance. Repeatedly, upon the stress of dangerous agitation and sacrifice undertaken by the reviled Nationalist, the chariot of Reform has progressed. The Liberals follow a less hazardous way, but it is hardly wise of them to be superciliously jubilant over what they consider to be the final reverse of the Nationalist. Dr. Paranjpye's review of the political situation is vitiated by carping criticism of the "Mahatmas and Maulanas" who are an abomination in his nostrils. His tructures are levelled at the dominant party in the Councils. If the Labour Government failed us, he could sagely reflect upon the Swarajists who did, perchance, "frighten the Labour Government from taking any effective steps towards satisfying India's aspirations." There is no grievance. As for the provincial Councils, they are, alas, now "bereft of the reasoning. steady and constructive criticism which it formerly received from the Liberals." He opines that the dominant party should have "courageously accepted responsibility under the Act and then shewn its unworkability." For three solid years, the Liberals succeeded in showing its unworkability, a thing obvious to the Congress much earlier. Dr. Paranjpye showed its unworkability and he has not a word to return to Sir George Lloyd who says in the "Times" that the Bombay Ministers should have resigned if they found themselves over-ruled. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, an ex-colleague, said that the Ministers had the option, on the violation of the Act, to resign. It is curious to see Dr. Paranjpye bombarding the second Council because of the aversion of Swarajists to prove what was already proven. It was not a case of shirking responsibility at all, because there was no responsibility to shoulder and the dominant party declined to repeat the experiment of glorified clerks. If ill-will had not agitated his judgment, Dr. Paranjpye would have explained the responsibility of Government in hastening an inevitable fiasco. He surveys the Assembly and does not abate the harshness of his condemnation. The Opposition threw out the budget, of course, but when he rails against obstruction and its limitations, he can at least tell us how he helped in supporting the credit of Indian representatives. The Assembly opposed the design of the Todhunter Committee, but Dr. Paranjpye, the scientific promoter of popular control, readily accepted a seat and supported the paralysation of public opinion. Assuming that the Nationalists did nothing, what have the Liberals done by co-operation except to pass relatively unimportant legislation which does not affect our economic subjection—legislation like Electricity Acts, Compensation Acts and Dog Licenses Acts?

On the question of unity, Dr. Paranjpye is stern and curt. He refers to the expression of his views on another occasion. He wrote an ill-willed article in a paper when Gandhiji undertook his great fast; the public will remember the occasion rather than the article. He has his righteous dig at the Serajgunge resolution, but his pre-occupations in four committees seem to have kept him ignorant of the general approach to unity since his exposition in the "Times of India". He dislikes non-co-operation, but for an interesting reason. While gloating over its ill-success, he remarks: "A campaign of can only be justified, if at all, by success. If it fails, it is the most criminal of mistakes in politics." The Congress not having succeeded, he is merciless in his denunciation of the "mistake" which he follows as a spectator rather than as a participator. The view is the essence of prudential politics, but he could have, under the circumstances and with his deferred verdict, spoken less violently of a campaign which failed to reach his standard of success. Many Liberals will again be surprised at his pleased attitude over the non-materialisation of a Round Table Conference which, he opines, is in order only when the other side is *in extremis*. A Round Table Conference is perfectly feasible without any such harrowing preface. Dr. Paranjpye gets more interesting and relevant as he leaves his catalogue of condemnations and prescribes his own proposals of action. He gives the "Fundamentals of a New Government of India Act" which he points out can be negotiated through a Royal Commission before 1929. His proposals are fairly exhaustive—provincial automony, responsibility at the centre, Indianisation of the Army in 30 years, fiscal freedom, stoppage of foreign recruitment for the Civil Services and the fixation of special representation on a terminable basis. These are advantageous propositions, though we are afraid Dr. Paranjpye is repeating a faded shibboleth in the reservation of Defence in the hands of the Viceroy. It must be under a responsible minister and we had better not whittle down Indian responsibility when we are monotously told that in foreign defence and non-control of civil departments the British involve incompatible sentiments. Nor is the idea of allowing say Rs. 50 crores as non-votable expenditure sound in a scheme claiming finality. The recital of claims is, however, fantastic in the absence of an enforceable policy. Liberals say what ought to be done for the benefit of a contemptuously indulgent bureaucracy. The Congress is looking for the means of enforcing the national will away from the countenance of an unwilling Government. The Congress programme may appear unwieldy and difficult, but it is a definite programme which on being carried out will show the power of winning the propositions framed by Dr. Paranjpye from his academic chair. We do not want a dissertation and the Liberals know that mere constitutional agitation, pursned indefinitely, will not fetch the acquiescence of the British Government in what the Britisher would wrongly call his abdication. And Dr. Paranjpye does not generously examine any plan of united action because he still thinks of disruption and Surat.

Uncharitable criticism and pious hope so much engage his attention that he is able to arrive at "the most important and difficult question" only in the twenty-sixth paragraph of his speech. Here we see a welcome change in the cavilling tone. The supreme problem is communal differences which are a natural phase in a composite country, not due as is insinuated to the lapses of the Congress. Communal consciousness threatens us with separatism which is inconsistent with Swaraj. The Lucknow Pact is going to the melting pot and minority communities are presenting a problem more complex than that solved at Lucknow. He does not want to go back on the Lucknow Pact which gave the Mussalmans a larger number of seats in the legislature of six provinces than that warranted by mere population; in two provinces they accepted a basis of equality or minority. He contends that the introduction of the technical but useful practice of "proportional representation" will go a long way towards representation. It would be a guage of public opinion ensuring mixed electorates. The idea is comparatively new in Indian politics, though some years ago Dr. Paranjpye discussed its mathematics in the Bombay Council. But we doubt whether its efficacy will counter the natural bias of minority communities in favour of special representation without any fixed date of its termination. The palliative should be carefully considered by leaders who can out of direct observation judge the voting capacity of backward communities. In regard to the public service Dr. Paranjpye would follow open competition along with a margin of preference for backward communities. It is again a helpful suggestion deserving of further enquiry. But if any abiding good is to result, there should be a change of political attitude on the part of the Liberals. This the tone of the Lucknow Address positively discourages, and the country is far too advanced to stand needless lecturing.

MUSLIMS' HOPES.

The All-India Khilafat Conference met in Belgaum this year under the presidency of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, in an atmosphere which for the first time, after several years, is favourable to the Islamis world. It is true that the woes of Muslims all the world over have not yet ended. But contemplating the world situation to-day, in the back-ground of more than a decade of suffering, trials and tribulations, Muslims have reason to congratulate themselves on the dawn of a new and happier era. Egypt has, for the time being, fallen victim to aggressive British imperialism. We say for the time being advisedly, because the set-back in Egypt is only apparent. Egyptians have fully awakened to their nationhood and cannot long be kept from their heritage. Turkey, the hope of Islam, has, by the valour and sacrifices of her sons, demonstrated once again that a nation by itself is made and cannot die, whatever the misfortunes that may befall it, if it is determined to live. It is true the Khilafat is still in the melting-pot. But the difficulty created by the decision of Turkish Republic is an opportunity for the Muslims of the world to reconstruct their corporate life and to bring about such a settlement of the Khilafat question as will, by stimulating the latent elements of progress in Islam, make it once again, as it was in the early days of its glory, a force for the development of democracy and enlightenment throughout the world. A large portion of the Jazirat-ul-Arab is still under foreign control or influence. But the expulsion of "King" Hussein, the betrayer of Islam at the hour of its trial, by Ibn Saud has paved the way for the emancipation of the Hedjaz from non-Muslim influence and the convocation by the ruler of Nejd of a Conference of Muslims of the world, affords an opportunity for placing the Holy Places under an administration that will fully satisfy the requirements of Islam. Persia and Afghanistan have preserved their independence and their government is now in the hands of men who are determined so to direct the energies of their people as to enable the countries to take their proper place in the comity of nations. But the most hopeful sign for Islam is the glorious viudication of their independence by the brave Riffs under their intrepid leader, Abdul Karim. Both the Chairman of Reception Committee and Dr. Kitchlew dwelt with gratification on the improved position of the Muslims outside India. But Dr. Kitchlew naturally could not help asking the question: Will Muslims in India lag behind? To this question a satisfactory answer has to be given.

The supreme task of Muslims is, of course, that of co-operating with the rest of their countrymen in the struggle for the ending of their common slavery. During the heigh of Non-Co-operation they made a splendid contribution to the struggle. There has latterly been a slackening of the effort which cannot wholly be explained by the decline of the Non-Co-operation movement itself. With the freedom of India is involved the freedom of the East from bondage to Europe's economico-imperialism. The freedom of the East means the liberation of many a Muslim country. The Muslim have, therefore, a two-fold reason for striving for their country's liberation which cannot be brought abount until they make common cause with Hindus and the rest of their countrymen in an increasing degree. It is not surprising, therefore, that Dr. Kitchlew, himself a staunch Nationalist, deplored the fact that his co-religionists were not taking the same interest in the Congress as they used to do until recently and appealed to all of them to join and support the Congress. Muslims have their own communal interests to safeguard. They cannot have these interests better safeguarded than by the Congress which has been described by an eminent Congressman, Lala Lajpat Rai, as a pro-Muslim organisation. The majority in the Congress is a Hindu majority and the fact that this Hindu majority is described as pro-Muslim should make every patriot rejoice. "People say I am partial to the Mussalmans. How can I be otherwise? I ask every Hindu to be partial to the Mussalman. I shall also ask Mussalmans to be partial to the Hindus." —So said Gandhiji yesterday in his speech to the Congress and no nobler and affective principle for the adjustment of Hindu-Muslim difference could have been enunciated than is embodied in these words. The Muslims may rest assured that however much communal representation is deplored by all Nationalists as a system militating against the progress of the country towards true democracy, it will be maintained so long as it is desired by the minorities. Dr. Kitchlew recommends that the Lucknow Pact should be abandoned and that representation to elected bodies should be on the population basis and through mixed electorates. Dr. Kitchlew's proposal is a distinct advance towards the ideal of the removal of communal representation which, we venture to suggest, should be realised within a definite period, the maximum duration of which may be previously fixed in consultation with the minorities. There are other Muslims who hold different views regarding the proportion of representation in the various provinces and the mode of election. However that may be, it is for the Muslims to formulate their views and we have no doubt but that when they meet the representatives of the Congress, the differences between them and their Hindu brethren will be adjusted to the satisfaction of both. But important as is the work of safeguarding their interests in elected bodies, much more important is the work of developing their internal strength. If the Muslim community turns the searchlight inward it will realise that as at the time of the late Sir Syed Ahmed so to-day the main cause of its backwardness is illiteracy. To-day, as then, it must bestir itself and tackle the root problem of education in an organised manner. "To obtain education is incumbent upon every Muslim, male or female." So taught their Prophet who also enjoined upon his followers to "seek knowledge even though it be only to be found in China." Let the representatives of the Muslims of India, who will be meeting this week in Bombay in the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and the Muslim League, ask themselves how far they have acted upon the injunctions of their Prophet.

Notes of the Day

Lord Lytton's Conscience.

Lord Lytton celebrated Christmas by issuing the text of the New Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill. He said at Malda that his conscience was clear and the clear conscience of a satrap excuses muddled statesmanship. The Ordinance will be legalised for a period of five years, and while it outlines a scheme of mock-trial, it enables the Local Government to treat suspects as under Regulation III. This is a cunning refinement of cruelty. Detenues under Regulation have no right of trial at all. They can be held in custody without any indictment or defence, and as 62 out of the 78 arrested men are Swarajists their detention under Regulation III throws a flood of light upon the moral faculty which Lord Lytton manages to keep clear in his bosom. Lord Winterton openly said in Parliament that there would be no trial. The authorities have been wise in their obstinacy. How could they give the arrested persons a chance of refuting the charges against them when the Government were eager to consolidate the Ordinance into normal law? If trials had been held there was the risk of the entire fabric of the Government being exposed piecemeal. If detenues are able to disprove the secret accusations of spies and informers, Lord Lytton would, for the seventh time of asking, be proclaimed a blithering bungler; for did he not assert that every one of the company he captured, with a clear and gallant conscience, was guilty of being implicated in a murderous conspiracy? And what would have happened to the spies who for a few silver pieces did excellent service for God, Crown and Country? The risk of trials and acquittals before the legalisation of the Ordinance was really formidable. The detennes are under safe custody and no trials have been incurred. Now they want the "law" to be extended for five years. They may higgle with cross-benchers and reduce the period to three years in order to gain support to a lenient bargain, but the members of the Bengal Council who vote for the measure will have supported Government at their immediate peril and their lasting disgrace.

Kashmir Plots.

Developments in Kashmir appear to take a mysterious turn. The old Maharajah—he is about 75—who went two days ago to Calcutta by special train must have been summoned by the Viceroy. He is not a distinguished traveller—like his nephew Raja Sir Hari Singh who recently found himself advertised in two hemispheres. The young heir-apparent is of the type of Indian royalty who is adored in Officers' clubs and he was never miserly with the enormous fortune he acquired from his father. As a Councillor, he spent the resources of the State on a dazzling scale. Now that his resignation has not been accepted, he is stated to be taking leave. It is natural that he should prefer to recuperate for some time in private, instead of allowing an uncharitable world to relish occasionally to his habit of signing monster-cheques. Sir Hari Singh too has proceeded to Calcutta. We do not know if there is any prospect of an inquisition to face, but he knows that he was always a favourite among high officials and that his cash compared favourably with the conservative manner of his uncle. At the instance of the India Office, he was described as Mr. A.—for reasons of State. The "Daily Herald", however, boldly repeats familiar gossip in India and declares that the suppression of the name was designed to weaken the hands of the old Maharajah in his selection of a worthier successor. Raja Hari Singh is of a sporting disposition. The influence of the Residency over Sir Pertab Singh is at present small because he refuses to cultivate those graces which charm Anglo-Indian society. In Delhi, the revelation of the name of Sir Hari Singh has caused many a pang. Certain patient gentlemen were waiting for the acquisition of Gilgit and the initiation of oil-operations in days happier than those of the old Dogra Chief. Prospectors have found oil in Kashmir and many representatives of big business have been on the prowl. Will the infamy of the Robinson Case enable the Maharajah to nominate another successor? Lord Reading has before him an attractive opportunity for exercising the gifts of justice and diplomacy which have brought him fame and fortune.

Cotton and Cant.

We have often observed that in individual discussions, the educated Englishman is fair-minded and amenable to persuasion; but let them act in the mass and they manifest the ruthless spirit of commercial aggressiveness. It is an interesting characteristic. We have frequently discussed the justice of the Cotton Excise Duty with Englishmen. Alone they promptly agree with you, quite genuinely too. Seated across the table, the visitor puckers his brow, runs his fingers thoughtfully through the hair and remarks with grave moral responsibility: "Really, I always considered it a mistake, India has a genuine grievance there." That is in private, but let them vote by ballot in their gregarious mood and not one will be found to support the previous admission. It may be Imperialism, but in the mass they do hedge about. The following passage from the speech of the Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce will be found to be illustrative:—

"I am not here to defend the Excise Duty as it was wrong in its inception. It is also easy to understand the attitude of the Bombay Millowners' Association, as any action that will result in placing the best part of 2 crores of rupees in the pockets of Bombay millowners is certain to meet with a large measure of support from those directly interested. Twenty-five years ago it was not difficult to advance sound arguments against the retention of the duty. To my mind, however, that day has long gone past and the increased import duties now levied on foreign yarns and piecegoods remove the stigma that the Excise Duty was originally imposed for the protection of Lancashire."

Voluntary Protection.

The speaker continued moralising in that vein. The continuance of an injustice for twenty-five years does not in the slightest degree prejudice the case for repeal, it rather strengthens it; but our friends are quite complaisant over the scandal. They sneer about the two crores paid by "Bombay" millowners, but why should not the industry retain its legitimate profits as in the case of tea or jute? The millowners pay their income-tax and super-tax. If foreign traders have no visible stake in the cotton industry, they can at least keep silent, but they follow a snarling, dog-in-the-manger policy. Between 1922 and 1923, the taxed profits of the cotton industry fell from 13 crores to 7 crores and at a time of loss they extracted money out of capital, penalising production *qua* production. The trick of playing other provinces against Bombay is an exhausted commonplace. No Englishman attempts "at Home" to talk of coal in order to sneer at Lancashire. They treat England as a solid economic unit. Our Protection against Lancashire will have to be voluntary and self-imposed, a fact which flippant critics of Congress and boycott will do well once in a way to note.

A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE.

CONGRESS AND SPINNING FRANCHISE.

MAHATMAJI'S EARNEST APPEAL FOR WORK.

PACT ENDORSED BY OPEN SESSION.

FRIDAYS PROCEEDINGS AT BELGAUM.

The 39th session of the Indian National Congress commenced its proceedings at Belgaum, yesterday afternoon, Mahatma Gandhi presiding.

The Mahatma having distributed copies of his Presidential Address to the delegates overnight, did not read it over again in the open session but delivered short speeches, one in Hindi and the other in English, exhorting the delegates to work heart and soul for, what he called, the revolutionary change of Spinning Franchise and boycott of foreign cloth, which according to him, was calculated to bring India within measurable distance of Swaraj.

The resolution endorsing the Gandhi-Swarajist Pact was passed by an overwhelming majority. Altogether nine spoke.

Gandhiji, both in introducing the resolution and in putting it to vote, appealed to all to vote according to their sincere conviction.

Mr. C. R. Das moved the adoption of the Pact and Maulana Mohomed Ali seconded it on behalf of the No-Changers. Mr. Das said that the boycott of foreign cloth was the reply they were giving to the challenge of Government in Bengal and reaffirmed that the Councils would not bring Swaraj but that Swarajists had gone into them to give the enemy no quarter and attack it wherever they could.

Maulana Mahomed Ali expressed his opposition to the Swarajist policy in respect of the Councils but welcomed Mr. Das's admission that he was now realizing the efficacy of Charkha. "Show me", he said, "a better substitute for Charkha as cottage industry and I will say 'down with the Charkha' but there is none."

Maulana Hasrat Mohani considered it ridiculous that they could win Swaraj by Charkha. What would it matter for a nation like the British who defeated the Germans and spent crores daily during the war to lose its cloth trade in India? He warned them that by converting the Congress into a Spinners' Association Gandhiji was burying it.

Maulana Azad Sobhani said he would have submitted to Spinning Franchise, but opposed the Pact, because it barred the way for adoption of Independence as their goal and suspended Non-Cooperation.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said though he had not the hopefulness of Gandhiji about results of the new franchise, the faith of Mr. Das was daily increasing about it and his own also might increase. In any case they should give the 12 months' trial asked for by Gandhiji.

The Congress reassembles to-day.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec 26.

The 39th sessions of the Indian National Congress opened to-day in the presence of a huge crowd. The mammoth Khaddar pandal of the Congress was filled to suffocation. In the centre a dais was raised for the President and members of the All-India Congress Committee and the distinguished visitors. On the ground were seated the delegates arranged according to their provinces. Pier after pier rose behind. Thousands of visitors and members of the Reception Committee were seated there. All around the tent this gallery was erected and this found room for a large number of sight-seers. The tent itself was very simply decorated, there being no superfluous decorations except a few national flags here and there. Before the dais was a raised rostrum for the speakers. Just behind the President was Lokmanya Tilak's portrait and there were portraits of other leaders hung everywhere. Boy scouts and volunteers were to be seen everywhere in and around the tent. On the dais were seated besides the Mahatma, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. Das, Nehru, Malaviya, Vithalbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Rajgopalachari, Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Azad Sobani, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Shuaib Koreishi, Sardar Mangal Singh, Dr. Rajabally, Messrs. Patel, Kelkar, Jamanlal Bajaj, Karnad Sadashivrao, Hasrat Mohani, Satyamarti Revashanker Jagjivan, Darbar Sri Desai, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and others. The proceedings began with the singing of the national and welcome songs beautifully sung. Mahatma was welcomed in right Indian fashion by being garlanded.

MR. GANGADHAR RAO DESHPANDE.

Mr. Deshpande then delivered his welcome speech as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It was delivered with fiery eloquence characteristic of Mr. Deshpande and was received with repeated cheers, although it was lost on a large part of the audience it being delivered in Kanarese, the vernacular of the Karnatak. Mr. Deshpande dwelt on the past glories of the Karnatak, particularly of the Empire of Vijayanagar, from which the Congress camp takes its name and also of the civilisation which was the result of that glorious empire. He referred to the very delicate question of the Brahmin and non-Brahmin problem in the Karnatak and expressed the hope that this difficulty was fast approaching a final solution. The solution of it, he said, lay more in the hands of Brahmins and asked them to follow the noble example of Mahatmaji. The Karnatak took an important place in the production of Khaddar and handspun yarn as more than 22,000 charkhas were working in the province. Their differences could easily be reconciled, as they were more of the heart than of anything else. What they wanted was a will to Swaraj and whatever programme secured that object had his fullest support. With Mahatma Gandhi at the helm of affairs they need not despair, he said.

MAHATMAJI'S SPEECH.

Mahatmaji then spoke in Hindustani for about twenty minutes and gave an account of his negotiations with the Swarajists and again spoke in English. Gandhiji first of all referred to the Pact which asked us all to do the work which he considered the best for the country, namely spinning. No doubt it was a revolutionary change, as Lalaji had said, upon which the nation had embarked. It was as revolutionary as that upon which the nation had embarked in 1920 in Calcutta. Perhaps, the present experiment was even more revolutionary than that, but he placed it before them because it brought them within a measurable distance of Swaraj, if they would only give effect to it sincerely. They must not be content with the mere passing of the resolution for it was not addressed to any power on earth, but to themselves and to the nation. It was not addressed to them in a vague way. When they passed it let God be their witness and when they voted for it God would be their witness. It meant that they were undertaking to do something for the nation, for the poor of the country, for the attainment of Swaraj and if they had no conviction then he would urge upon them to reject it without taking his personality into consideration. He had repeatedly admitted that he had sometimes made mistakes and even Himalayan blunders. He had made penance for them and he was just as good or as bad a mortal as any of them, he said. If he could work the Charkha the whole day and if all the people could be persuaded to do likewise Swaraj could be attained early.

Gandhiji referring to the Hindu-Muslim unity agreed with Maulana Shaukat Ali, who had more sense in his great head than they imagined and not all fat as they thought, that both the communities were mad and idiotic and that they must forget both of them. He then gave Gulnar, the daughter of Maulana Mahomed Ali as the

(Continued on page 10).

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KHADI AND MUSLIMS

AMIR ALI'S ACTION CONDEMNED

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BELGAUM, Dec. 26.

The Khilafat Conference continued its session to-day. The first three resolutions were on questions of Islamic interest. They were put from the Chair and passed without discussion. One resolution authorised the Central Khilafat Committee to arrange for representation of Indian Muslims on the World Muslim Congress. The second resolution expressed concern at the steps taken by "King" Amir Ali in stopping provisions and supplies to Mecca and sorrow at the privations and hardships caused thereby to the inhabitants of sacred city. Amir Ali's action is characterised as both inhuman and un-Islamic which can only result in intensifying the opposition of the Islamic world to him and to his family. The resolution also opines that the action of Amir Ali is likely to furnish any such non-Muslim Powers a pretext to interfere in the affairs to protect the lives of their subject. The President was authorised to cable this protest to Amir Ali.

Next resolution passed ran: "In spite of the declarations made by the British Cabinet from time to time this Conference considers it necessary to give expression to the anxiety of Muslims of India at the sudden increase in the military resources of Amir Ali, the recruitment for the army which is taking place in that part of Palestine occupied by the British and the presence in Amir Ali's camp of a number of British military officers which facts lend strength to the impression that Great Britain is secretly helping Amir Ali, this Conference once more wishes to make it clear to the British Government that the Islamic world will not tolerate any kind of interference by any non-Muslim Power in the affairs of the Hedjaz, no matter under what pretext it is made and will hold Great Britain responsible for all the consequences of any attempt to do so. This Conference asks the President to send by cable the above resolution to the Prime Minister of Great Britain."

MUSLIMS TO WEAR KHADDAR.

A lively debate ensued on Maulana Mahomed Ali's resolution stating that the boycott of foreign cloth is indispensable for the attainment of Swaraj and making it obligatory on the Muslims to universalise Khaddar and wear it. Mohamed Ali characterised the resolution as most important and speaking as a Muslim he believed that its adoption was the only way to save Islam. He said when some years ago he went to Europe at the head of the Khilafat Delegation he met prominent Turks in Rome. They asked him what purpose it served in their coming to save Islam now when Indian Muslim soldiers had themselves helped in enslaving Islamic countries. He was further told that instead of his going and appealing to Mr. Lloyd George and the French Premier, he should go and liberate India, because it was to keep India enchained that Britain was enslaving other Muslim countries on the way. If India was free other Muslim countries would be free. He then explained why he considered that charkha provided the only salvation. He said India lived in villages where peasants spent their meagre means in buying Manchester cloth. It was necessary that the educated people should take to charkha, so that the uneducated may follow the lead and revert to charkha. Indeed, he wanted them to become charkha mad. Not only violence was not possible because they had no weapon to fight, but it would be ridiculous for a nation of 320 millions to win Swaraj by the sword from a few lakhs of Britishers. He explained how the Britishers kept out Indian cloth, but India had not to-day the power to keep out Manchester cloth.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani opposed the obligatory provision of the resolution. He had no faith in charkha as the means for Swaraj to India and did not believe that the loss of some crores over this trade would affect in the least a nation which crushed Germany. A speaker replying to Hasrat Mohani pointed to the stir caused in Manchester three years ago when the boycott was becoming effective.

Maulana Azad supported Mr. Mahomed Ali. After some further discussion the resolution was eventually modified in a manner that while retaining the provision for compulsory use of khaddar, it permitted the use of Indian mill cloth if khaddar was not available. The amended resolution was passed unanimously.

Other resolutions passed endorsed the resolutions of the Unity Conference and recorded confidence in the personnel of the Khilafat Deputation to Nejd and the Hedjaz.

INDIAN ART EXHIBITION.

DRUNKEN SOLDIERS CAUSE PANIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 26.

The stall owners and shop keepers in the Indian Art Exhibition have suddenly gone on strike. It is alleged that last night a few soldiers having got drunk began to stone shop windows and molest visitors. This caused panic and the visitors began to run away and the shopkeepers closed down shops. The Police who was phoned for arrived on the scene and is reported to have effected two arrests. The Officer Commanding also arrived this morning. The stall owners presented a petition to the Secretary asking for immediate removal of liquor shops, stoppage of "Gambling" and exclusion of soldiers from the Exhibition.

BENGAL CRIMINAL LAW

TEXT OF AMENDING BILL.

POWERS OF LOCAL GOVT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The text of the new Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill which will be moved in the Bengal Legislative Council on January 7th has been published. The main provisions of the Bill are the same as those of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance. The object of the new Bill which, if enacted, would remain in force for five years, is the continuance of the provisions of the New Bengal Ordinance which will expire at the end of six months from the date of its promulgation. The Bill provides that Commissioners for the trial of persons under this Act, shall be appointed by the Local Government. The Commissioners shall have powers to try persons of offences other than those for which they are sent up and grant pardon to approvers. The Bill empowers the Local Government to treat suspects as under the Bengal Regulation III. It also empowers the Government to direct any police officer or other officers of Government to arrest any person or search any place without warrant. An arrested person may be kept in custody for 15 days which period may be extended to one month. After the arrest of a person, Government will place all material facts and circumstances in its possession and also the answer of the man arrested before two judges, and on receipt of their report, Government will pass such orders as appears to it to be just and proper. No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which, in good faith, is done or intended to be done under this Act.

37 BURNED TO DEATH.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Hobart. (Oklahoma).—37 persons have been burned to death and others are feared to dead as a result of a conflagration in a schoolhouse during Christmas festivities. Many of the victims are children. The fire originated by a candle igniting a Christmas tree, which overturned, setting a blaze the decorations. Panic-stricken crowds were trapped in a furnace, from which there was only one exit, windows being bitted outside with wire-screens rendering escape through them impossible. Agonised friends and parents outside worked frantically, but fruitlessly, to extricate the victims who were screaming in despair.—Reuter.

"THE ROTTING GRADUATES."

MR. KELKAR'S LECTURE AT SANGLI COLLEGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Dec. 24.

Mr. Kelkar visited the Sangli College on Friday the 19th instant and delivered a lecture on Liberal Education, Professor Dravid was in the chair.

The lecturer pointed out the defects in the constitution of the present Indian Universities and urged the necessity of the medium of vernaculars. He highly deplored the growing tendency of the B. A's to go in for Law and thus over-crowd the already crowded field of pleaders. The towns are, he said already glutted with pleaders and barristers. New pleaders and barristers are consequently simply an excrescence upon an excrescence. As a remedy he suggested, employing a beautiful simile, that with the timely lopping off of the top of LL B the tree of knowledge would sprout forth into numerous branches of industrial and technical instruction thus providing lucrative outlets for the otherwise rotting abilities of graduates.

He made Prof. Huxley's well-known definition of Liberal Education the text of his lecture and offered his comments upon it. He also referred to the evil of making race-horses of promising youths instead of making them useful citizens.

Prof. P. M. Limaye thanked the guest on behalf of the staff. The lecturer having been garlanded the proceedings came to a close.

WANTED A MAGAZINE.

C. P. CLERKS IN CONFERENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NAGPUR, Dec 26.

The Provincial Clerks Conference was held here this afternoon. About 500 delegates attended. Mr. Joshi, President, in his address emphasised the necessity for starting a magazine to educate the clerical service and to ventilate individual and general grievances.

Maj.General Charles Luard has been appointed General Officer Commanding the Forces in China, Vice Maj.-General Sir John Fowler.—Reuter.

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

DR. PARANJPYE'S SCHEME OF REFORMS.

COMPLETE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

DIARCHY IN CENTRAL GOVT.

DIATRIBE AGAINST CONGRESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

The 7th session of the National Liberal Federation which met in Rafian Hall this afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, was, compared with several previous sessions, more largely attended and had drawn several of eminent Indians to its gathering. The opening of the Federation was marked by great enthusiasm. About 300 delegates and a large gathering of visitors including several Swarajists, landlords and others were present. Ladies of various Indian communities attended in large numbers.

Messages wishing the Federation success were received from several prominent people who were unable to attend the Conference owing to ill-health or pressing preoccupations. Some of these have sent valuable suggestions to the Federation with regard to its future work not the least important of them being Sir K. G. Gupta, whose note will be considered by the Subjects Committee to-night. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Sir C. Satalvad, Mr. B. Chakravarti, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary were among others, who sent messages to the Federation. The delegates mainly belong to U. P. and Bombay.

The address of Mr. A. P. Sen, Chairman of the Reception Committee, was well received and especially his suggestions for unity of all political parties. On the motion of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru seconded by Sir P. C. Mitter supported by Kazi Kabiruddin of Bombay, Dr. Paranjpye was unanimously elected President.

Dr. Paranjpye's presidential address took more than an hour to deliver.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Dr. R.P. Paranjpye, delivered at the Indian National Liberal Federation, held at Lucknow yesterday:—

Brother delegates, ladies and gentlemen!—I am deeply grateful to the Reception Committee and to the liberal organisations in the country who have called upon me to preside at this meeting of the Federation. When I consider who have before occupied this chair, I realise my unworthiness to occupy. It was however, impossible to decline the call of so many of my liberal friends and I trust you will excuse my imperfections with your usual nobility and good-will.

Lucknow was practically the last place at which a real Congress under its old traditions met in 1916. The party that had nearly wrecked the Congress at Surat was finally admitted as the result of the Bombay Congress and actually came in at Lucknow. The party that came in the mood of suppliants soon got possession of the whole organisation and all the sanity, balance and reasonableness of the old Congress disappeared. The ship of the Congress tossed about rudderless hither and thither, now going in for a programme of Non-Co-operation, now for a so-called Constructive Programme, and then again for a combination of both. The old leaders, including almost all its ex-Presidents, found themselves unable to follow these repeated twists and turns and the Congress was left to pursue its stormy career under the guidance of Mahatmas and Maulanas, rather than of statesmen, politicians and experienced administrators. The old Congressmen, however, formed themselves into another body which here meets in its annual session today. Since the Congress met here last, the political situation in India has immensely altered. The world-war which was ranging fiercely then has terminated, leaving deep traces on the history of the whole world. For India itself the new Government of India Act was passed and has been in operation for four years. Lucknow which gave its name to the Hindu-Muslim Pact may well be again the place where Liberals from all parts of India will lay down the lines for the future political development of India.

The recent death of the Right Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu has been an irreparable loss to this country. He was in the fullness of his powers and India had high hopes that he would continue to play an important part in its political evolution for many years. It would not be too much to say that Mr. Montagu will long be remembered in history as a real friend of India who made her cause entirely his own. The greater part of his public life was spent in the India Office and the courage, tact, pertinacity and patience which he exhibited in setting India on her path towards responsible government is beyond all praise. His zealous advocacy of the Indian point of view in the complicated negotiations attending the revision of the Treaty of Sevres and culminating in the Treaty of Lausanne showed an understanding of the Oriental point of view rare among Western statesmen. I trust that the Federation will place on record its grateful appreciation of the eminent services of this distinguished friend of India.

LABOUR GOVT. OF MR. MACDONALD.

The closing year has seen the beginning and end of the short-lived Labour Government in England. The Labour Party had always professed great sympathy with the Indian cause in its non-official days and several of its prominent members were, and still are, staunch friends of India. Great expectations were, therefore, aroused in the minds of many of our countrymen from the accession of Mr. MacDonald to power. These expectations did not materialise except to the very limited extent of mainly verbal sympathy. On the one hand the Labour Party was in office though not in power, the time at its disposal was very short, and, further, to no small extent it considered itself as somewhat on its trial as regards its capacity to manage the affairs of an Empire and, therefore, occasionally adopted a too imperialistic tone. On the other hand all parties in this country except the Liberals neither realised the limited power of the Labour Party nor gave it any time to consolidate its position in the Parliament; from the beginning an attitude of impatience and carping criticism was adopted towards it which alienated the sympathies of some of its members; and while sagacious statesmanship would have tried to make its path easy in its endeavour to help India on her political progress, the dominant political party in our Councils, heedless of such considerations, went from one extreme to another and gave our political opponents a plausible ground for opposing all our further progress and frighten the Labour Government from taking any effective step towards satisfying India's aspirations. Many a time has it happened in the history of India as in that of other countries that a want of ability to seize the right moment favourable for advance has retarded progress for many a long year. I only hope that the lesson may be learnt for future application that every available favourable force should be utilised to its fullest extent, that neutral forces should be enlisted as far as possible on our side and that opposing forces should be at least neutralised; and that it is suicidal to alienate our friends, to throw neutrals into the ranks of our opponents and to intensify the zeal of our enemies.

CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

The recent elections in England have restored to power, and that with an overwhelming majority, the Conservative Party which has always been, with a few notable exceptions opposed to a progressive policy with regard to India. It is true that verbal homage has been and will continue to be paid to the policy enunciated in the Declaration of August 20, 1917, and that no frontal attack may be made on the Government of India Act. But many flank movements are possible against our position. In any case so far as position in England is concerned, the prospects before India are none too favourable. The new Secretary of State, Viscount Birkenhead, is a statesman of the first rank in the Tory Party, but his previous record in Ireland is hardly auspicious from the point of view of India. It is true that he had the courage to oppose the scandalous motion passed by the House of Lords whitewashing General Dyer and the Punjab atrocities and that he has a wide outlook coloured though it is with toryism. Still India can hardly hope to have a favourable atmosphere in England for the next four or five years and it is therefore all the more necessary for us in India to do our utmost to fight the forces of reaction on both sides.

YEARS' WORK IN PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

We met last year at Poona immediately after the results of the elections to the various legislatures in which our party which worked the reforms for the three preceding years in a friendly spirit, was practically routed. We were then speculating on what would happen in the Councils dominated by the Swaraj party. We are now able to see what has actually happened. In two provinces, Central Provinces and Bengal, the reformed constitution has ceased to function except as regards its extra-ordinary provisions. In other provinces the constitution is working though under a state of continuous strain. The organised Swaraj majorities in the Councils have caused a corresponding reaction and the Government side in several provincial councils, with the help of some of the reactionary elements among the elected members, feels even stronger than before, at the price of a few concessions to sectional interests as opposed to the larger national interests. In many cases beneficient measures have been opposed or whittled down. In fact the Swaraj party has generally proved to a certain extent capable of retarding what little progress was possible under the reforms but has shown itself altogether powerless to do any constructive work. True, it professedly set out to oppose; but its opposition has nowhere made Government impossible: Government is still going on, though, being bereft of the reasoning,

(Continued on page 13.)

"BROTHERHOOD—A REALITY"

RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

LADY EMILY LUTYENS' LECTURE.

The third lecture in the series of lectures under the title "Theosophy as the basic Unity of National Life", arranged by the Theosophical Convention, was delivered by Lady Emily Lutyens on Friday. The subject of the lecture was "Brotherhood as a Reality." Mr. C. Jinarajadassa presided on the occasion.

Lady Emily Lutyens said there were a number of organisations that professed brotherhood as their ideal. But they would have observed that all of them had certain limitations. Those limitations were not to be found in the Theosophical Society which aimed at brotherhood without the distinction of class, creed, colour or sex. To many of those organisations the realisation of brotherhood was a hope for the future when "Men shall brothers be." But it was an accomplished fact as far as the Theosophical Society was concerned. To the Theosophist brotherhood was the realisation on the physical plain of the law of eternal unity. Philosophy and metaphysics might dispute and argue on the point. God was all and everything in the universe and it followed from that it must be so in the process of unfolding. From that it followed that they must bear two things in mind for the realisation of brotherhood. Firstly, they must have an understanding of true brotherhood; and secondly, that brotherhood was a natural law and cannot be broken or disregarded.

Continuing, Lady Emily Lutyens said that many persons thought that the idea of brotherhood implied equality. But that was not so. Rightly understood brotherhood connoted an idea of the existence of inequality. Brotherhood implied the existence of elders and youngers. It was their first duty therefore to find out their proper places in the family of the Universe. Once they had done that within the limits of Karmic obligations, they should not deviate by an inch from the right path. It was very simple how to determine whether they were elders or youngers. It had been said that only the weak had rights, and the strong had obligations and responsibilities. It was a question for every one of them to ask and answer whether the acquisition of rights or the fulfilment of obligations was his duty.

The next thing that followed from the right understanding of brotherhood was the realisation of brotherhood. Mr. Krishnamurthi had told them the previous evening that civilisations perished when culture ceased to exist. She would put the same idea in a different way. Civilisations perished when they denied the idea of brotherhood. It was the tears of the poor and the miserable that had undermined the civilisations of the past and would undermine the civilisation of to-day. The present civilisation had been built upon the exploitation of the weak by the strong. "Have you ever heard of the hardest and the most difficult tasks given to the children in the family?" asked the lecturer. Yet it was on that very principle that their present-day civilisation was built. And they were paying the penalty for the denial of brotherhood.

RIGHTS OF CHILD.

Proceeding, Lady Emily Lutyens said that child was the weakest member of the nation. They must find out the rights of the child for without that they would never rise to the height of their possibilities. The first right of the child was the right to life. If they looked at the statistics of infant mortality they would find out that they had not discharged their duties properly. During the last war it was discovered in England that it was a greater danger to be a baby in England than a soldier in the most dangerous zone of the battlefield, because babies died faster than soldiers did. What was true of England was true of many other countries. The second right of the child was health. Thousands of men were rejected in England at the beginning of the war for the army on the score of ill-health. The conscience of the nation was roused and conditions had changed a little. Another right of the child was education. Education should not be reserved for a particular class or caste, but should be open to every one. The element of fear should be removed from the sphere of education because the scar it left on the emotional side of nature was never obliterated.

CRIMINALS.

Referring to the criminals, Lady Lutyens said that they were children of the society in the sense that they had a greater amount of selfishness and a love of destruction characteristic of the child. Their present system of prisons was not meant to educate or reform the criminals, but to injure, to punish and to make the occasional criminal into a habitual one. The great ideal of a prison ought to be to turn out a criminal into a good citizen and not to introduce the consciousness of sin as they did at present. The lecturer then instanced the case of her sister who had been thrice inside the English prison and how she confessed that she had learnt one thing in jail which she ought never to have learnt, viz., to hate not the prisoners but the prison chaplain. They ought to make the prison into a place where prisoners were not punished, but where human beings were trained.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Another problem that they had to tackle was the problem of the so-called Depressed Classes or those whom they condemned to live in slums. When they condemned people to live in slums they denied to them the right to grow into perfect manhood which they were expected to realise. All that made for beauty, joy and culture was considered as a right that belonged only to the leisured classes. Inferior music, inferior paintings and inferior pieces of arts were considered quite good enough for the poor people. They were punished for their negligence. It was from the slums that terrible epidemics spread over the cities and countries and laid low the child of the rich as well as of the poor. If they willed it they can put an end to it. The lecturer then instanced the case of England during war when they realised that every man was necessary for the preservation of the country, and how England rationed the food supplies so that the rich could not eat more and the poor had enough to eat, and how work was found for every one of the citizens of England, and how every one was made to believe that he was a hero whose services were needed for the country. Now those very heroes with war medals were begging on the streets of England. If they willed they can still find work and food for all as they did in years of war.

WOMEN.

The lecturer next turned to women the most exploited class of community in every country. Woman was exploited in the home, in the factory and in their social system. In the home woman was a drudge and as a wife in many cases an unpaid servant. Continuing she said that if the law of Reincarnation were true she would say that those who were men now would become women and thus suffer for their negligence of women in this life. The lecturer then dwelt very feelingly upon the life of toil and drudgery to which a woman was condemned from year in and year out. There was no greater crime than the crime of enforced motherhood. It should be the indienable right of a woman to decide when she wished to be a mother. They could not expect to rear a better race of human beings when they remembered that the mothers led a life of daily toil and drudgery.

Another form of woman exploitation was done in the industry. It was her right to expect equal pay for equal work, but all sorts of excuses were brought forward to keep down the wages of the woman worker. The employers had come to realise that it was better to engage women on lower wages and expect double work with the result that men were turned out of factories and workshops. The natural consequence was women were more in demand for industrial purposes than ever before. When women were driven to industry the health of both the mother and the child suffered. The only solution in the opinion of the lecturer lay in the provision of pensions for mothers and the recognition by the State that motherhood was the highest profession in the State and involved the greatest amount of risk.

Another aspect of the exploitation of woman, said the speaker, was to condemn her to a life of shame and degradation "Is it necessary, I ask, for the well-being, sanitation and preservation of the race", said Lady Lutyens, "that a class of women be condemned to a life of degradation and shame. If their answer was in the affirmative, continued the speaker, they must follow it to logical conclusions. Were they as men prepared to sacrifice the women near and dear to them to the lust of other men? If not it was their bounden duty to raise their voice against the evil and see that it was stamped out of existence. The question of prostitution had been exhaustively investigated into and they had come to the conclusion that women were driven to it out of sheer economic necessity.

ANIMALS.

Continuing, the speaker referred to the more helpless brothers in the animal kingdom. They must recognise that they were as much sharers in the Divine Light as human beings. Animals were sacrificed for three purposes, viz., vivisection, food and sport. She was not going to speak whether vivisection was necessary for preservation of human health, that was a question for experts to answer. What she maintained was that they had no right to take life of animals for it was against the idea of brotherhood.

In conclusion, Lady Emily Lutyens said that here was only one heresay in the world, viz, that a man could stand apart from his fellow-being when everything in the world is one. Another illusion forged by the human mind was to consider that there was an enemy. If they were perfect men they must recognise to stand by them less fortunate brethren and try to realise vision of God.

"CITIZEN AS DIVINE AGENT."

MR. KRISHNAMURTI'S LECTURE.

"The citizen as the Divine Agent", was the subject of Mr. J. Krishnamurti's lecture on Thursday. Dr. Annie Besant presiding.

Mr. Krishnamurti at the outset referred to his talk with an American who styled their religion as the religion of laziness. He did not know whom to blame for that state of things. Perhaps it was the religion perhaps it was the climate or perhaps was themselves. They could not blame their climate or their religion but themselves for the misfortune when they remembered that when thousands of years ago India was at its highest state of evolution, India was the flower, the jewel coveted by all. The very reason that India has dragged on for centuries as a single flower when all the blossoms on the tree had died and disappeared showed that there was inherently and intrinsically something in the religion that was responsible for her existence. Dr. Besant had showed them in her lecture the previous day how India had attained a high state of evolution in her religion, in her philosophy in her arts and literature, how the mighty empires of old—Babylon, Egypt and Rome—had perished while India still survived and how every conqueror from Alexander the Great downwards had struggled to get this jewel. Those of them, then, who believed sufficiently strongly in the divine dispensation could clearly see that the great men and *rishis* of the past were guiding the destinies of India and leading her to proper place in the progress of the world. To such men the future of India was an open book and they must admit that India had something to give to the world and that the *devas* of India were taking her along channels so as to fulfill the desire of the Gods.

Continuing Mr. Krishnamurti dwelt upon religion and spirituality. Religion or spirituality had become a thing of convenience with them for the present, which they quoted on the platforms or used whenever it suited their purpose. Spirituality to us is the realisation of all life and the religion of a spiritual person must be so adaptable and capable as to be of practical utility in the daily life of a person.

DOCTRINE OF REINCARNATION.

The reason for the evolution of a system of caste was not far to seek. It was based upon the doctrine of Reincarnation. There was no such thing as equality of all people in the world. There might be equality of opportunities. The caste system was nothing but a system of vocational evolution. It was certainly more adaptable, more flexible and less rigid than at present without its prejudice, superstitution and tradition.

Continuing Mr. Krishnamurti traced the progress of the downward curve of India's degeneration and dwelt at great length upon the various causes that contributed towards that end.

Religion, said the lecturer, played an important part in the life of a man as that of a community or nation. The symbols of religion were the priests and the temples. The priest was the interpretor of God and the temples were the centres of culture and affection, and abode of tranquility and happiness, a place to resort to in movements of sorrow and dejection. In a word, a temple was the haven to give peace and tranquility and to inspire confidence in the dejected and disheartened.

Referring to their educational institutions and systems the lecturer said that they required overhauling. The aim of education was to utilise the Divine sight that was latent in them. Instead of that the ambition of an average Indian of to-day was to become a B.A. or a failed Matric. He went into the world with magnificent big ideas obtained from beastly little books. Education in the real sense of the term should a germ that slowly and gradually matured into a perfect living being. The other thing was that they had at present no cultural side of life. Indians were by tradition and bringing inherently polite. But what they lacked was the culture got of kindness of heart. Culture without kindness was simply an exterior show of good manners and etiquette. Culture was truly perfect when it was the outcome of kindness.

A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE.

(Continued from page 9.)

symbol of unity between the two communities.

He then referred to the Liberals and said no principle was involved in spinning and yet they refused to have anything to do with it or accept it. He wanted them inside his charkha and he concluded by asking God to be their witness that whatever happened they would fulfil their duty.

Finely phrased, delivered with emotion and his usual clarity of expression, Gandhiji's speech made a great impression on the audience.

Mahatma then moved the resolution of condolence on the deaths of Bi Amman, Sir A. Chaudhari, Sir A. Mukerji, Messrs. G. V. Yalgi, Shivam, Rustomji, Naidu and others.

THE PACT.

The resolution on the Pact was moved by Mr. Das in a speech, which was not delivered either in his usual mood or eloquence. He called the resolution as a challenge to Government that whatever might be their differences they all stood united in the moment of trouble. He felt happy for during the last few years he had been thinking of it day and night. He was not a rebel in the Congress, for he had had all along tried to establish the Congress on a firmer footing and it was open to everyone to do so. They must agree to sink all their differences for they wanted to keep the Congress alive until no man could say that one party was kept outside the Congress. Quoting some lines, he said Gandhiji had drawn a circle which had taken them all inside it, and the Swarajists were an integral part of the Congress as they wanted to fight Government in all directions. He wanted Swaraj and nothing else, but they must make themselves worthy of freedom first.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, seconding, made a long speech in English in support although he took care to assure the audience that he differed from Mr. Das. Though they differed from each other they had all decided to remain in the Congress. Gandhiji was responsible for the greatest revolution by this spinning franchise in India. He called it the "coming of the Mahatma," for it was the Gandhi Era. It was a self-realisation, for it was going to give them Swaraj. He wanted them to develop their power, their strength and therefore he had opposed the councils at Coconada. But, to-day, they were sinking the controversy. To-day, they had not to see what the Swarajists were doing but to spin without minding what the rebels were doing. Mr. Das believed Gandhiji would succeed with the "weapon of women," the Charkha. If the Charkha was a new and unique thing, so was their slavery for no other nation was kept in a state of slavery by a few Englishmen. Indians had given up violence and taken up this weapon of non-violence, but it was not for Englishmen who believed in rifles and bombs to ask Indians why they believed in those weapons. The speech, though well delivered, did not sustain interest throughout. It was well received by the audience, however. While the Maulana was rather lengthening his speech, as is usual with him, Gandhiji came from behind and took his seat in the rostrum thus creating some diversion.

The resolution of Mr Das was not passed unchallenged and the fighting Moulana Hasrat Mohani came forward and opposed it in a trenchant speech, as he was no believer in the charkha as a potent weapon of warfare. He did not believe that Swaraj could be had by spinning as no nation had ever won freedom through a weapon so weak and poor.

AN OPPOSITION.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani found a supporter in Maulana Azad Sobani, who said in face of the Bengal Ordinance it was their duty to unite together and show a united front to Government.

Mr. Koujaeji, who had opposed the resolution in the Subjects Committee supported it now, as he was a strict disciplinarian and once the resolution was adopted by the Committee, it was their duty, he said, to observe it faithfully and sincerely.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, supporting, said the first object of the resolution was Unity. Non Co-operation had created a sort of rut instead of road and this unity was taking them out of that rut. It was an agreement between two parties and on the amount of responsive co-operation they would receive from the other party the co-operation of Swarajists would depend. But, it must be plainly understood that the Council work was carried on behalf of the Congress and to anyone who believed otherwise his response would be in proportion.

AN EXPLOSIVE SPEECH.

Mr. G. R. Abhyanker of Nagpur made one of his explosive speeches, which are the very breath of his life. He began his speech by an attack on Maulana Mahomed Ali in defence of Mr. Das and enunciated his own political principles and faith. He had no belief in Charkha as a political weapon, but he would abide by the resolution faithfully. The rest of his speech was an electioneering speech. "Would they not be stronger with the councils on their side than against them?" he asked.

Swami Govindanand opposed the resolution.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S APPEAL.

Pandit Motilal Nehru supporting said every Swarajist would do as much as the Mahatmaji to see that the resolution was successful. He repudiated the suggestion of Maulana Hasrat Mohani that Mahatma was compelling the delegates to vote in favour of the resolution because of his hold on the hearts of the people. To the Swarajists it was all a question of honour and it was a party question to the Swarajists. The General Council of the Party had refused to give the Swarajists freedom to vote in the open Congress. It was not a question of how much the British would lose by boycotting foreign cloth. They might lose a few crores of rupees, but the British were strong and rich enough to suffer that loss. The real thing was that the Charkha would give the poor sufficient food as they were starving now. That was the main question before them. They had not rebelled against the Congress, but they who were a compact minority cultivated opinion and to-day they stood vindicated. Those Swarajists who did not accept the Franchise were at liberty to leave the Party and form a party of their own and convert the Congress to their own view. Some of the Swarajists did not like the bitter pill of Franchise, but they had swallowed it all the same and in a short time they would digest it. He appealed to the Swarajists and No-Changers to support the resolution unanimously. He was sure that Maulana Hasrat Mohani would find very little support from the Congress.

A SIGN OF FEAR.

Gandhiji said he had been asked to request Mr. Rajagopalachari to speak on the subject as only one speaker had spoken on behalf of the No-Changers. But as he wanted to give them perfect freedom of will in this matter, he did not want to bother Mr. Rajagopalachari. The reason for his allowing so many Swarajists to speak on the resolution was that many No-Changers had doubts in their minds about the Swarajists and, therefore, he thought the best thing he could do was to allow as many Swarajists as possible to speak on the resolution and explain their position. He wanted both the parties to unite together and do service to the country. It was most improper to suspect others and it was a sign of fear. He asked them to purge their minds of all suspicion and doubts about each other. They must remember that they passed the resolution with God as their witness.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

MESSAGES FROM LEADERS.

Telegrams heartily wishing success to the Congress session and efforts at unification of all political parties were received by Mahatma Gandhi from, among others, Pandit Nekiram Sarma, Maulvi Alladin, Lahore, Dr. Sathaye, Bombay, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Delhi, Mr. Brelvi, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle", Satya Sanmarga Samaj, Dindigul, Brokers' Association, Gudag, Secretaries, Ceylon National Congress, Dr. Natesan of the Non-Brahmin National Association, Madras, and Mr. T. Rangachariar.

Hakim Ajmal Khan wired: "Your wire. Profoundly affected. Deeply regret health forbids long journey. Maulana Azad will describe details. Devotedly pray success your noble undertaking. In unity of all parties lies India's salvation."

Mr. Rangachariar wired: "Have sent Liberal Federation a telegram thus. Many thanks invitation. Regret inability attend owing recent attack influenza. Wish Federation all success. Will press union, Congress in its turn adopting full Dominion Status as its aim Free State being left outside scope of organisation though nation may aspire to it in due course. Union is essential from every point of view. Times critical. Entreat you use your best efforts. Induce Congress change its methods and aims slightly suit all national workers. Wish Congress success."

The Congress will meet to-morrow at 11 and continue to sit till five in the evening.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

PACT CONSIDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 26.

The Congress opened its 39th session today punctually at 3 p.m. in the Khadder pandal. Mahatma Gandhi, the President-elect arrived just five minutes earlier amid cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai." He was accompanied by several ex-Presidents and Chairmen of Reception Committee of some previous sessions. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the Chairman of the Reception Committee came hand-in-hand with Dr. Ketalew followed by Nationalist leaders including Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Ali Brothers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. C. R. Das, Vithalbai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasnad, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Messrs. S. Srinivast Iyengar and Vallabhbhai Patel. Among others present on the dais were several Swarajists and non-Swarajists including Sardar Mangal Singh; Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Satyamurthi, P. Shivarao, Konda Venkatappaya, Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta, Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Cowjalgee, Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohini Yakub Hasan, Dr. Mahmood, Pundit Sunderlal, Messrs. Shankarlal Banker, Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. U. Ramrao, Messrs. Asaf Ali and C. R. Reddy.

Although invitations had been issued to the Liberals, the Muslim Leaguers and several representatives of the Indian Christian community there were practically no one representing these organisations. Dr. Annie Besant is expected to arrive this evening. Sir Sankaran Nair who arrived here last evening to preside over the Social Conference was not seen in the pandal. The pandal was crowded by delegates and visitors from all parts of India and Burma. The tri-coloured Swaraj flags were hung up on all sides, but mottoes were very few. There were only two English mottoes. One being: "Swaraj is taken, but never given." The other was, "United we stand, divided we fall." The other mottoes were all texts from the Bhagwad Gita and the Vedas.

After national songs were sung Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande welcomed the delegates in a Canarese speech. He said Mahatma Gandhi was the fittest person to guide the national movement. He was even giving up his Non-Co-operation movement started four years ago and by his compromising attitude was determined to bring about unity in the Congress. He had already brought round Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das and their Swaraj Party who had differed from him. The seed of Swaraj had been sown by Mahatma Gandhi in Karnatak and Mr. Gangadhar Rao felt sure that under Mahatma's wise guidance and able leadership India would reach the goal.

MAHATMA'S ORAL ADDRESS.

Mahatma Gandhi speaking first in Hindi said his address had already been distributed and he only wanted to make a brief general observation. He said that the work, which they wanted to do in 1920 and 1921 was not performed. Instead mutual enemity and suspicion crept into their ranks. This was not the way to Swaraj. He said Lokmanya Tilak's message was that Swaraj was their birthright. He (Gandhi) considered that he was born to achieve this goal. He wanted to see Swaraj in this life, but he felt they had not yet worked to attain it. Indeed, he thought holding of the Congress was loss of valuable time. Mrs. Mahamed Ali told him that she felt that they got Swaraj for one week when the Congress met. This, said Mr. Gandhi, was true, because they held Congress as a theatrical performance. He emphasised that if they wanted Swaraj for the masses the only way was through charkha. If they disbelieved it they should not hesitate to reject it.

Addressing the audience in English, Mahatma Gandhi said that he did not propose to read any part of his address, copies of which had been distributed to all because it would tax their patience and be a waste of time. They had to go through the whole of the work as quickly as possible. Mr. Das would present before them a resolution which endorses the Calcutta Pact and if the delegates rejected it they must go their own way and do that work which they considered best for the country and they should permit him to go his way and do that work which he (Mahatma Gandhi) considered the best for country, namely, to spin.

"I urge every one of you to ponder over the resolution in which a revolutionary change is being proposed before nation. The change, as Lala Lajpat Rai said, is as revolutionary as the change upon which the nation embarked under his presidentship in 1920 (Calcutta Session), namely, the Non-Co-operation Movement. Though I admit with him that the change now is more revolutionary, still I make bold to say that it is calculated to bring India within a measurable distance of Swaraj, if you will sincerely accept the resolution and give effect to it. The days when we could be satisfied with merely passing of resolutions and then forgetting all about them are gone. This resolution is not addressed to any power on earth except your own. It is not addressed to the nation in a vague manner, but anybody who wills. It is specifically addressed to every man and every woman of understanding who graces this hall by his or her presence, this afternoon. Though Mr. Das and Maulana Mahomed Ali will not ask you to pass this resolution with God as witness, I ask you to do so. If you pass this resolution it means that you are undertaking to do something for the poorest of the country, for the attainment of Swaraj. If you have no conviction about it in you, then you must reject it. I am not an infallible being. I have repeatedly admitted that I have sometimes committed Himalayan blunders. I have made penance for them. I know there is a large body of opinion against the resolution. One body says it is not proper to pin our faith entirely on spinning. Another body says it is good, but it is long drawn out agony. The third party says that although Khaddar and hand-spinning are good in themselves, they can have no place in the National Franchise. I hold views absolutely contrary to these. The view is daily growing upon me, so much so that if I had all the time to myself I would do nothing but spinning, all the time feeling that every revolution of Charkha is bringing Swaraj nearer to us. Multiply that revolution by 300 million times and imagine the momentum that is set free for the attainment of Swaraj. But you must set it free, only if you have the conviction that fires in me."

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

Proceeding, Mahatma Gandhi referred to the Hindu-Muslim question and quoted what Maulana Shaukat Ali told him on this. Maulana Shaukat Ali had said: "Mahomedans have become idiots and Hindus also have become idiotic." There was a great deal of truth in this. Hindu-Muslim unity, like Charkha, was madness and passion with him (Mahatma Gandhi), and he could not possibly forget it. "I am a true Sanatanist Hindu, who would let a Mahomedan eat beef, but not eat beef himself. Although I worship the cow I shall be tolerant to the Mussalman and must unite myself with the Mussalman in spite of the sea that divides me from him. His religion makes it lawful for him to kill the cow; my religion makes it unlawful to kill the cow. If the Koran teaches a Mahomedan to kill the cow, who am I to prevent him by force from killing her? I will be denying my religion if I do so. But I can argue with the Mussalman that out of friendly regard for me he could abstain from killing the cow if the Koran does not compel him. People say I am partial to the Mussalmans. How can I be otherwise? I ask every Hindu to be partial to the Mussalman. I shall also ask Mussalmans to be partial to Hindus."

LOVE FOR LIBERALS.

Concluding, Gandhiji said he wanted the Liberals in the Congress just as much as he wanted Swarajists. His heart was laid before the Liberals and he worshipped the Liberals. Let Liberals drive him (Mahatma Gandhi) out of the Congress, but let them come in the Congress even though they said they might not spin.

THE PACT CONSIDERED.

MR. DAS' SPEECH.

Mr. C. R. Das then moved a resolution asking for adoption of the Gandhi-Das-Nehru Pact. The text of the motion had been already published as passed by the Subjects Committee. Mr Das said he had never revolted against the Congress. Although compromises were arrived at Delhi and Coconada, he knew that lasting unity would be achieved only when Gandhiji was released. And he was right. The bureaucracy, he said, had challenged India in Bengal. What was their reply to that challenge? It was boycott of foreign cloth. The bureaucracy expected a feast of quarrels at Belgaum, but Gandhiji had disappointed it. The speaker fully believed in the Constructive Work, but he also believed in giving the enemy no quarter in uprooting its foundation wherever possible. (Applause.) Councils, he knew, would not bring Swaraj; but they impeded their progress and must be destroyed. Local bodies should be captured to build up their life. Council work was not a permanent point of activity with the Swarajists. They would come out after destroying them.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said if the adoption of a programme of Charkha looked exceptional, the slavery of India was also unique in the history of the world. Three hundred millions people were held in slavery by a lakh and half of Englishmen. He believed Charkha essential for the uplift of the rural population. "Show me a better cottage industry and I will say 'down with the Charkha.' But there is none else." What he was anxious about was not to save the crores which went to England by way of foreign cloth, but to secure proper distribution of wealth. He hoped people would spin for themselves and not part with their yarn, thereby leaving nothing for any unwilling Swarajist to purchase. (Laughter.) Concluding, he appealed that for the next twelve months they should only cry "Khaddi ki Jai."

BURIAL OF CONGRESS.

Maulana Hasrat Mohini said though he was a member of the Swaraj Party he would oppose the resolution even at the risk of being turned out of Congress. When Non-Co-operation had been given up there was no political programme left either for the No-Changers or the Swarajists. When there was no such programme there was no case for introducing the Spinning Franchise. He reminded the audience that not long ago Gandhiji opposed the idea of boycotts and thought Non-Co-operation alone would bring Swaraj. Now Gandhiji was acting contrary to that. He warned they were asked to make the Congress a spinners' association and declared that voting in the Congress would

(Continued on next page.)

COLOGNE ZONE.

NOT TO BE EVACUATED.

GERMANY INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

BERLIN.—The whole of Germany is astonished and indignant at the announcement that the Cologne zone will not be evacuated on 10th January. Official circles state that 1,800 inspections were carried out but not one revealed any arms either for the Reichswehr or in excess of the authorised limit.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET.

FOREIGN MINISTER DECLINES TO JOIN.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Dr. Stresmann's organ "Die Zeit" announces that the Foreign Minister declines to join the Cabinet based on the present three-party coalition.—Reuter.

MENACE OF DRUGS

HOW TO COMBAT IT

REV. BRAND'S SPEECH AT OPIUM CANFERENCE.

The following is the text of the speech of the Right Reverend Charles H. Brand, before the Second International Opium Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, November 19, 1924:—

On behalf of the Delegation of the United States of America I have the honour to submit to the Conference the program embodying not only the mind of the Delegation but also the mind of the Nation which we represent. I place this in your hand now informally in order that the delegates present may have opportunity to study, criticize and amend the propositions which it contains. You will note that we call our program "suggestions". It is an attempt to translate the ideals for which we stand into terms of national and international practice. It is couched not in terms immediacy or expediency but of purpose to which every signatory of the Hague Convention is pledged—the ultimate suppression of the abuse of opium, cocaine, and their derivatives, and the restriction of their production and manufacture within the requirments of medicine and science. The thought we have had in mind is not how little we may do and call it progress, but how great a stride forward we may take, not ignoring that degree of risk which is invariably a companion of forward movement.

The Delegation of the United States would be acting beyond its province in presenting such a programme as is being placed in your hands were it not that we are voicing not merely an Act of Congress and the instructions of Government, but also the popular demand. We carry with us written documents pledging the unsolicited support of societies and organisations representative of the whole country, from the American Red Cross Society, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Grotto (a Masonic organisation) the Mystic Shrine (another Masonic organisation) and fraternal orders representing five million people, to international missionary societies 700 schools and colleges and hundreds of churches and religious organisations.

It seemed to us wise to formulate our position in terms of the Hague Convention, amended and enlarged. If it be urged that we are expecting to cover too much ground at a stride, we would answer that a course would be far less dangerous to the interests of the human race than an attempt merely to beat time or dally. The popular mind is beginning to be sufficiently informed of the peril of the situation to require some forceful action under the terms of a convention that has now been in existence for twelve years and thus far produced relatively little fruit. As I shall point out later, there is more at stake far than the immediate question before us. The whole principle of international action and the value of the international treaty is involved. When the time comes in the course of the Conference for formal and definitive action, the American Delegation will put before the Conference in the shape of amendments substitutes to propositions made or it has a complete plan as occasion may advise the various suggestions contained in their program. For the present we are laying our whole case before the Conference without reserve and ulterior motive. There is nothing we do not say. There is no guile beneath the surface. If we are bold in our proposals, we are frank in our presentation of them. No longer can we honestly say of the slavery of addiction what Canning once said of chattel slavery I abjure the principle of perpetual slavery; but I am not prepared now to state in what way I would set about its abolition." Our clear business is to prepare for action.

From the beginning it has been clear that no single nation can combat the peril and ruin with which the habit forming drugs threaten, not one nation, but all nations. I venture to respect words advocating International action written in 1906 relative to the nation both then and now troubled by the abuse of opium. "The sole hope for the Chinese is in concerted action. As a side issue, but as a consideration that would in my mind enhance the value of the movement, it would tend to unify in some measure nations that are Oriental either by nature or through the possession of dependencies in the Orient. Nothing tends to promote peace more than a common sin." At that very moment there was beginning a bold advanture in China entailing much risk, where nation stood beside nation in a common endeavour to reach a seemingly impossible goal. The goal was reached and had it not been for the universal upheaval of the world which has turned back the clock of progress, China would probably have consolidated the victory she had won over her worst internal enemy. What was done before must be done again. China does not desire, nor will she be benefitted by the pity, the cynicism or the criticism of sister nations; she needs their encouragement and active aid. I speak of China thus early because it is the Chinese, either in their own territory or else in the dependencies of other nations, who are the chief victims of a notorious form of narcotic abuse. The courageous treatment of this question in countries where the Chinese are resident in large numbers could not fail to have its effect on China. The representatives of China are themselves asking why the profit received from the sale of prepared opium in countries where such sale is legalised cannot be used to combat in one way or another the victims of adiction. This is a question which must be frankly answered, especially by such countries as claim that traffic in prepared opium is not practised for the purpose of making revenue. The whole world waits for the answer.

When it comes to the consideration of the restriction of production and manufacture within the limits of medical and scientific need—let us be frank—the crux is money. Eliminate economic difficulties and the rest would be easy. When I speak in this way I recognise and appreciate the grave difficulties which confront many countries. The reduction of production and manufacture would mean economic embarrassment. Whatever steps are taken should have this in full view. We must determine on forward movement, forward movement that is steady and will not cease until the goal has been reached. Among those who are perplexed by such practical problems as I have indicated there is sometimes an inclination to irritation and impatience because of the unpractical side of idealists. but let us not forget it. the hope of the world is in idealism that breaks the bonds of conventional thought and practice and challenges the impossible to defend its claims. No movement for the betterment of the human race ever yet succeeded that did not lift its standard high and even have a valiant disregard for many of the maxims of commonsense. Science is the watchword of the day. Science is head without heart. Emotion, on the other hand, is heart without head. In this business we need as much heart as head. A biologist has recently claimed that the Golden Rule without science would wreck the world that tried it. How does he know? It has never been tried. This we do know that science without the Golden Rule has wrecked the world and we stand amidst the wreckage.

The League of Nations and the last compact signed within these walls, I mean the Protocol for the Pacinc Settlement of International Disputes, are both distinguished instances of adventure in he realm of the seemingly impossible, ventures of the heart quite as much as of the head. That they are discounted and feared and criticised does not pale the real brilliance of their respective stars. It is better far to live in the freedom of bold experiment, pressing upward into the realm of the untried, than to abide in the doubtful security of the castle of self-interest and the stagnant pool of the status quo. The story of the advancement of the human race is a story of adventure, and of refusal to stand still because there is a lion in the way. Two things destroy the power and beauty of an ideal; the one, a refusal to make adventures; the other, admiration without imitation. Both dangers threaten this Conference.

The Delegation of the United States ask of you but one thing at this time, and they ask it in the spirit of brotherhood and kindliness and faith in human nature—let this Conference not adjourn without declaring in a practical way before the world that it is set on pursuing the ideal we have accepted until it has been realized. If you will allow one who has laboured for nearly a quarter of a century in our common cause to lay before you the principles which have actuated him, permit him to do so by suggesting certain guides that should determine our procedure during the days of our fellowship in this Conference.

1. The ethical must determine and inspire the practical. This is not a question where there can be a great deal of difference of opinion among men of principle and honour. That which we could count an evil and a pest in our own family must be considered an evil and a pest in the family of another. What applies to families applies to nations. In other words, we must aim at that level but difficult task of treating others and the interests of others on the same plane as ourselves and our own interests. Probably the only thing that keeps us from adopting this practice is because of some subtle fear that we shall in the end lose thereby.

It has been truly said that 'the people who do most completely what is in effect to their interest are those who, on moral grounds do what they believe to be against their interest." Bertrand Russel gives as an illustration how among early Quakers "there were a number of shopkeepers who adopted the practice of asking no more for their goods than they were willing to accept instead of bargaining with each customer as everybody else did. They adopted this practice because they held it as a lie to ask more than they would take but the convenience to customers was so great that everybody came to their shops and they grew rich." Similarly it has been recorded by an eminent statistician that in New England out of 100 commercial houses founded for the pursuit of gain and self-interest, which existed 100 years ago, but 5 have survived. On the other hand, out of 100 philanthropic organisations created for the benefit of others, in existence 100 years ago, 95 survive.

(To be continued.)

Official and Personal.

It is stated Raja Sir Hari Singh will be leaving for England in a few days time.

His Excellency Sir William Marris will open the All India Arts Exhibition at Lucknow on January 8th and not January 5th as previously announced.

Owing to the death on Thursday of his son-in-law, Sahebzada Sajjad Ali Khan, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has cancelled all his engagements and will not preside over the All-India Music Conference as previously announced.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary states that "His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Town Hall, Bombay as the place and 2 p. m. of the nineteenth day of February 1925, as the time of the meeting of the next session of the Legislative Council."

The Budget will be presented to the Assembly on February 28th.

A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE.

(Continued from previous page.)

be unreal because on the one hand no-Changers were anxious not to lose Gandhiji's leadership and on the other Mr. Das had issued a fiat to his followers to vote silently for the pacts. Maulana Hasrat Mohini said membership of the Congress would decrease and warned the delegates that by voting for the Pact they would be voting for the burial of the Congress as a political body.

AZAD SOBHANI.

Maulana Azad Sobhani opposed the Pact. He thought despite the rising tide of Swarajism Mahatma Gandhi could have secured the Swarajist agreement without suspending Non-Co-operation and by merely recognising them as an integral part of the Congress. He was most pained to find in the resolution definite having of way to adoption of ideal of Independence when Maulana Hasrat Mohani acting like a clever politician joined the Swaraj Party by securing a declaration that the aim of the Party was a federation of independent States, the speaker felt that Maulana Hasrat Mohani had been entrapped by the Swarajists and that Belgaum would reveal that mistake. The only part of the Pact which the speaker supported was that about the Bengal Ordinance.

Mr. Koujalgi said though he opposed the resolution in the Subjects Committee which was a deliberative body, he would support it in the Congress in the spirit of discipline, not the discipline which Pandit Motilal had imposed even in the Subjects Committee, but discipline of acceptance of a decision when it had been finally arrived at. He also spoke in Kanari, the local vernacular, to explain the resolution to the local delegates and visitors.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Swarajist M.L.A., speaking in Marathi emphasised that there were two parties to the Pact, that they must adopt responsive co-operation in equal dealings, but if one party did not observe the Pact it would break. As for Gandhiji, however, they would be always ready to obey him.

Mr. Abhayankar, M.L.A., said Maulana Mahomed Ali had made provocative references about the Swarajists (Voices: "No, no"), which he would refute. Maulana Mahomed Ali implied by his speech that Mr. C. R. Das was only now beginning to realise the strength of the Charkha after his experience in the Council. He asked when Mr. Das disbelieved the power of the Charkha. As for himself the speaker declared that he had not an atom of faith in the Charkha and had been opposing Gandhiji since Nagpur, but this opposition did not deter him from carrying out the programme adopted by the Congress. He said when the British came into India, Charkha was there, but did not prevent British ingress and it could not, therefore, recover Swaraj. He said Government could not rule to-day without Councils. That weapon was forged to continue their rule. The Swarajists were, therefore, going to destroy that weapon. He wanted both parties to be tolerant and proceed together until one gulped the other which was bound to happen.

Swami Govindanandaji opposed the resolution which, he said, would be opposed by the masses. He believed Civil Disobedience alone would bring Swaraj. At this stage Gandhiji said he had done his best to give a chance to all those who opposed the resolution to address the delegates.

CLOSING SPEECH.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in winding up the debate in Hindi said whatever the opinion of individuals the Swaraj Party for the sake of its word of honour would do its part about Khaddar. He said Gandhiji had not abandoned or suspended Non-Co-operation, but only suspended its programme because the country was not ready for it. He said Maulana Hasrat Mohani by saying that the British who could defeat Germany and spend fifteen crores a day in war would not lose much if they lost 15 crores on account of sloth in India had put the position from wrong point of view. That was no British loss that extent of gain to the Indian masses by their taking to spinning. The speaker admitted he had not the same hopefulness about the results of the new Franchise as Gandhiji had. The faith of Mr. C. R. Das was daily increasing and it was possible Mr Abhyankar and others might come to possess Gandhiji's faith. In any case the programme was laid down only for 12 months and could be altered. Gandhiji believed that 12 months were quite sufficient for the purpose He deprecated attempts to criticise the policy of each other's party. They had enough common programme to give up the controversy about differences. He said, contrary to Maulana Hasrat Mohani's allegation the Swaraj Party's General Council decided by a large majority to make the Pact a party question. He wanted them to forget differences expressed by some Swarajists and No-Changers. The Pact was to some of them a bitter pill to swallow, but they had swallowed it and would soon digest it.

Gandhiji before putting the resolution to vote said he had allowed more Swarajists to speak, because some No-Changers had expressed doubts about the Swarajist intention. What better promise they wanted than the one given by Messrs. Das and Nehru? He appealed for unity between the two wings and asked them to vote with God as their witness and with sincere faith. He would be most pained if any one voted without faith. Both the parties must act in the spirit of responsive co-operation.

The resolution was put and carried amongst acclamation by a majority.

The Congress adjourned till to-morrow.

RESPECT THE TERMS OF THE PACT.

MAHATMA'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 25.

Towards the conclusion of to-day's sitting of the Subjects Committee, Mahatma Gandhi, in a feeling speech, appealed to the Pro-Changers as well as No-Changers to respect the terms of the Calcutta Agreement, and follow it in spirit and to the letter. He informed that to-morrow the Pact would come up, first for discussion in the open Congress, and Hasrat Mohani would oppose it. Mahatma Gandhi warned the delegates against accepting the resolution without understanding the implications and responsibilities. Their object being the boycott of foreign cloth it could be achieved only with the assistance of the poorest of the poor; but if they could achieve it they could do a thousand and other things, but not until they had really achieved it.

During to-day's discussion, an amendment was suggested by Mr Bhopatkar, who really put an interpretation which the language of the Pact was not capable of bearing. He had said that when adults were allowed to wear Khaddar only on ceremonial occasions, it was unfair to expect children to wear it on all occasions. The franchise and the wearing of Khaddar on ceremonial occasions was only a minimum demand, but that did not mean that the moment they left the Congress business in Belgaum, they should discard Khaddar. If that was to be the meaning, foreign cloth could not be effectively boycotted. Not only adults but even children should wear Khaddar on all occasions, and, possibly, at all hours. Indeed Khaddar should become the current coin.

Mahatma Gandhi declared that he did not read the provision exempting personal spinning in case of unwillingness and disability as a loophole not to spin. If that was the sense in which the Agreement was read then the spinning franchise resolution should be rejected to-morrow. The clause about unwillingness was only for those who were constitutionally unwell. If only they all honestly worked it there would be a swinging success within a year.

Mr. Kelkar, M.L.A., requested Mahatma Gandhi not to confine his appeal to Swarajists on their part of the Pact, but to appeal also to No-Changers to assist Swarajists in all possible ways.

FEELING EXHORTATION TO NO-CHANGERS.

Mahatma Gandhi, readily responding, made a feeling exhortation to the No-Changers. He said:—"My appeal was not confined merely to Swarajists. I have always been told that there are many among No Changers who do not believe in spinning Khaddar. My appeal to No-Changers is therefore that they should take this Agreement in the spirit in which it is intended by me, and as it should be intended by them. I propose to assist Swarajists to the best of my abilities in their cause I say deliberately 'their cause.' It is true their cause is not only theirs or of the Congress merely, but of the nation. I am no judge. They have a perfect right to say what is this Charka. I have equally perfectly right to say what is this Council, which they say is one of the important items in the fight against the bureaucracy. but I do not see eye to eye with the Swarajists in their methods. But I can help Swarajists and give them a definite recognition for their policy in the Congress. This is their right and not a favour conferred on them. I took some time before I saw it was their right, and seeing it is so I must not even mentally hinder their programme. On the contrary, I must make an attempt to have a conviction in me that what they are doing is right. I shall also ask you to do likewise. If, however, it is to mean that I will help them by speaking on platforms on Government measures, or conducting meetings I will not be able to do that. That is not the way in which I understood and entered into the agreement. These are my limitations. It is not that I am unwilling to do it, but I want to be convinced and the moment I am convinced there will be nothing on this earth to prevent me from declaring myself a full-fledged Swarajist. To-day, I cannot give them whole-hearted support, but within that sphere I shall certainly give Swarajists an encouraging and whole-hearted support. For example when Government want to damage them they will find me side by side with them eager to assist them. The co-operation in respect of the Charka that I expect from Swarajists is not of the same kind and measure as might be expected from me regarding Council work. This is clearly put forth in the Agreement. The Swarajists are not enemies of India, nor do I believe that the poor anarchist is an enemy of India. But there is no analogy here. I say to No-Changers: If you do not believe in the Charka, you will find ultimately that there is no other alternative method but to resort to violence. If you find that the Charka does not satisfy your patriotic soul you must go to Councils where at least you can make a splash and get discharge of some prisoners. But, Swarajists have not gone to Councils to get discharge of Andaman prisoners, or even of a miserable ailing man in the Yerwada Jail. They are true to the trust they have imposed on themselves. The only alternative to the Charka is Councils, and that is the secret of so many persons going to Councils to do something. After all, those who have gone to Councils represent the best intellects of the country. They are seasoned soldiers.

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTES TO LEADERS.

Here Mahatma Gandhi paid eloquent tributes to the sacrifices and patriotic services of Pandits Malaviya and Nehru and Sjt. C. R. Das and Kelkar and said:—"So long as the world lasts so long will there be so many differences of opinion, and the greatest achievement of No-Changers will be when they make their so-called opponents their truest friends and convert them to the creed of the Charka. If people do not take to the Charka it is because they do not see its utility. It is for you to show it. What is wanted is faith. I say to every No-Changer if you are worthy of your creed and are non-violent you will shake hands with Swarajists and say: 'forgive us for what we have done.' You have no right to harbour ill-will against any one or say a single word against him. A nobler prescription I cannot give you and all will be well at the end of the year."

LIBERALS' LAMENT.

NO CHANCES OF UNITED CONGRESS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi's presidential address to the Congress has not been received with enthusiasm in the Liberal circles, which are anxious for unity of political parties. The special correspondent of the Associated Press in an interview with some of the Liberal leaders was able to ascertain their opinions with regard to the Mahatma's scheme for Swaraj and for the unity of all political parties.

NO HOPE OF UNITY.

Mr. C Y Chintamani stated: "I have not found in Mr. Gandhi's address anything which may be called a scheme of Swaraj. While I have been deeply impressed by the simplicity, the straightforwardness and the moral elevation of the address I very much regret the unbending rigidity of Mr. Gandhi on almost every point upon which there is divergence of opinion between him and the Congress on the one side and Liberals and Independents on the other. While Committees set up by the All Parties Conference at Bombay to consider the possibilities of bringing back into the Congress fold those who were compelled to leave the body three or four years ago have still to meet, the principal Congressmen in the country may have tried to avoid such an uncompromising expression of opinion from the Presidential Chair of the Congress. I cannot but affirm that Mr. Gandhi's address has lessened what little chances there were of a reunited Congress."

WATCH THE LIBERALS.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi (Bombay) said that his definite opinion on Mr. Gandhi's speech was that like the Bourbons of old he had learnt nothing and unlearnt nothing. He did not see anything in the speech that could pave the way for the unity of all the political parties within the fold of the Congress. Mr. Dalvi said: "The franchise of manual labour which Mr. Gandhi emphasises in his scheme of Swaraj has no parallel in any country and cannot be acceptable to reasonable opinion in this country. I object strongly to the position of absolute supremacy with regard to general politics of the country which Mr. Gandhi has given to the Swaraj Party in the Congress. He has tried to patch up some sort of unity between the two wings of the Congress and his invitation to other political parties to join the Congress on the basis of the present creed, constitution and programme will be entirely fruitless. I think India's politics for the year will be affected more by what is being done by the Liberals in Lucknow, the Muslim League in Bombay and the Non-Brahmins in Belgaum than what the Congress will accomplish in this session."

NOT ENCOURAGING.

Sir P. C. Mitter said that Mr. Gandhi's first suggestion namely about franchise in his scheme for Swaraj was unworkable. It was of the Mahatma the Indian Tolstoy over again. As regards other suggestions they were also mostly unworkable, but they showed searchings of heart and his gropings after realism and to that extent the Mahatma's tendency showed hopeful signs. If the Mahatma with his hold over the people, his great ascetism and supreme patriotism could blend realism with his idealism it would be for the lasting benefit of the country. The tone of his speech was excellent and not even his bitterest political opponents could take any exception to the tone or spirit of his utterance but his speech was not encouraging for any chance of unity of all political parties. Sir Provash was, however, hopeful that after Mr. Gandhi had gathered further experience and realised every Indian was not a Mahatma he might perhaps descend to the realities of this world and then there might be hope of unity, but not now. Sir Provash was entirely for concerted action on the part of all parties where such action was possible and there were many points for such concerted action, he thought.

WILL LIBERALS JOIN CONGRESS?

NOT IF N. C. O. IS NOT ABANDONED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 25.

Arrangements for the Liberal Federation are now complete. Several prominent Leaders including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir P. C. Mitter arrived this evening.

Informal discussions with prominent leaders show that the Liberal leaders are as anxious as Mr. Gandhi for unity of all parties, but they expect from Mr. Gandhi and his party complete abandonment and not merely suspension of Non-co-operation and civil disobedience. The Congress in their opinion, should adopt a programme of constitutional agitation and so long as the Congress programme remains what it is, the Liberal Party will prefer to maintain its individuality and try to carry out its own programme. Arrangements will be made to carry on vigorous propaganda on behalf of the Party and it is understood in this connection that greater attention will be devoted to the question of publicity regarding Indian affairs in England especially to counteract the effects of reactionary Anglo-Indian propagandists.

BABU HARDAYAL NAG.

WHY HE COULD NOT ATTEND CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD. Dec. 26.

Mr. Gandhi publishes a letter in "Young India" from Babu Hardayal Nag giving an explanation for not attending the Belgaum Congress particularly the informal conference held at Belgaum on the 20th instant. Babu Hardayal Nag says:—"My horror for conference prevents me from attending the Conference. I cannot persuade myself to leave my engagement in the work of Khaddar production. I cannot persuade myself to be a party to the suspension of Non-co-operation. I hold strong views about Hindu-Muslim Unity which are not in line with those of many of the Congress Leaders."

PRESS COMMENT.

THE "LEADER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The "Leader" commenting on Mr. Gandhi's Presidential address says it is marked by simplicity, by urbanity and by honesty. It is distinguished, as it was bound to be, by moral elevation. There is certain subtlety about it. Mr. Gandhi is in a way self-centred. He is absorbed in his thoughts. He is dominated by them. The whole of 36 pages of the address brings one conviction to the non-co-operators minds. There can be no united Congress on Mr. Gandhi's terms.

MAHATMA ON NATAL ORDINANCE.

"WE CAN SEND NOTHING BUT NEWSPAPER SYMPATHY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 26.

Writing on the Natal Ordinance in to-day's "Young India" Mr. Gandhi says:—"I know that the settlers look to us for help and protection, but they should know that they can have little help from India for the present. She herself is engaged in a life and death struggle. Till we have acquired freedom we must send our countrymen across the seas such comfort as newspaper and other sympathy can give them.

PROF EKNATH MURTI.

CHALLENGE OF INDIAN HERCULES.

Our readers' attention is drawn to the advertisement appearing in the Amusement Colounns re. the challenge openly given by the modern Hercules Prof. Eknath Murti, to-day at 9-30 p.m. at Lamington Road, to stop a motor car of a European gentleman driven by himself, and thus to win the reward of Rs. 500/- offered by him. The public will wish every success to the Professor as he has had on many occasions won distinction—as is evident from the large number of gold and siver medals and certificates he possesses. The Bombay public will be losing a fine entertainment if they miss the oppirtunity.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION AT GIRGAUM C. Y. M. A.

Catholic Young Men's Associations in Bombay conducted by the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation are making steady progress through the enthusiastic efforts of the authorities and willing cooperation of the members. The C. Y. M. A., at 20/B Charni Road with the new manager Mr. A. Coutinho at the helm of affairs from 1st November last is showing several improvements for the past two months and the members from all over India feel quite at home in the Institution. 'Christmas Day' was observed with eclat and enthusiasm on Thursday, with a programme of various items of amusements which was successfully brought to a close with a grand Dinner at which all the members and their friends took part.

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

The delegates will be accommodated in the American Mission High School, Byculla. The Conference will meet in the Y. M. C. A. Student Branch Girgaon, Bombay, at 6 p.m. on 29th

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 9	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 25
Poona Mail	11 30	15
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 5	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express		20 21
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 15	?

*(Terminates at Churcn Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

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LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 9.)

steady and constructive criticism which it formerly received from the liberals, it is occasionally acting in a more irresponsible manner than before. In some provinces deliberate advantage is being taken of our communal differences in order to counteract the activities of the Swarajists. Thus in the provincial Councils the Swaraj party has put back the cause of good Government both by what it does and by what it fails to do In my opinion their condemnation of the reforms would have been more reasonable and more entitled to weight if they had courageously accepted responsibility under the Act and then shewn its unworkability. The British elector can understand opposition when there is a readiness to shoulder responsibility. But neither he nor any impartial outside observer can have any sympathy with mere deliberate irresponsible opposition; and whatever we may say we cannot afford to alienate the sympathy of the British elector or the impartial outside observer.

THE SWARAJ PARTY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Legislative Assembly the case is nearly identical. The Swaraj Party early in the season moved for the calling of a Round Table Conference as an amendment to another motion for further reforms. I shall discuss this question later in detail. The Assembly threw out the whole budget and thus lost all opportunity of constructive criticism and serving as the watch dog of the public purse. It thus did not avail itself of the opportunity of deciding whether it was prepared to do away with the increased Salt Tax or to reduce the Provincial Contributions. The party was somewhat more reasonable on certain points as it did not command a majority and had to carry the Independents with it in order to succeed. Its policy of continuous obstruction was not acted upon; in fact on one or two points it almost approached the policy of the hated liberals, *viz.*, co-operation whenever possible and opposition wherever necessary, in that it agreed to consider on their merits the Steel Protection Bill and the question of the separation of the Railway budget. Perhaps on at least one of these matters there is even some plausibility in the charge that it lent itself to the cause of capitalism without adequate regard to that of labour. There is no doubt that the party was skilfully led by its leader though we liberals take legitimate objection to the policy pursued. But as to the actual effect on the daily routine of Government the Swaraj party may be said to have been ineffectual as it followed on the whole a wrong policy.

"END OF NON-CO-OPERATION."

The entrance of the Swaraj party in the Councils and the subsequent happenings in the Indian political world have clearly marked the final death and burial of non-co-operation which was adopted with such *eclat* in 1920 and for opposing which the liberals were abused from a thousand platforms, in season and out of season. The boycott of the Councils has gone, the boycott of educational institutions has been acknowledged to have been a terrible mistake, the boycott of titles has been a matter of mere words and the boycott of law courts has been absolutely ineffective. The efficacy of Khaddar is being questioned even by its fervent advocates and foreign goods continue to be imported as before. As regards the constructive programme so much advertised at Bardoli, Hindu-Muslim relations have become very much worse than before, untouchability is hardly touched and as to spinning and khaddar everybody is asking everybody else to spin, God only knowing whether he spins himself. What has been the total result of this campaign of non-co-operation? The Treaty of Sevres has been modified but the Khalifa exists no longer at Constantinople and is taking refuge in neutural Switzerland. Even the modification of the treaty is only due to the valour of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his brave Turks. The Punjab wrong remains unredressed and in fact no redress was possible to the victims of Jallianwalla Bag. The Swaraj is still not achieved and the achievement appears even more difficult than before. The only effect of the non-co-operation movement has been the creation of a spirit of unrest among large sections of the people, the intensification of disunion among the various classes and a lamentable exhibition of the helplessness of the Indian people. A campaign of non-co-operation can only be justified, if at all by success. If it fails it is the most criminal of mistakes in politics. In launching it forth the leaders must carefully weigh the resources at their disposal, choose the proper time for action and take all possible measures to prevent its evil effects from manifesting themselves. What have we, however, found during the course of the last four years? There has been no realisation—far less an adequate realisation, of our capacity to carry on such a campaign; the time was most inopportune as the whole world was sick of conflict after the great war and our rulers had emerged victorious out of a most difficult ordeal; internal disunion is almost the inevitable consequence of such a campaign, the recrudescence of religious fanaticism quite expected and the slackening of a general sense of discipline unavoidable; but no attempt was made to prevent these consequences; on the other hand the campaign led to the intensification of these unfortunate results. The liberal party prophesied all these things when the campaign was first opened; theirs was a cry in the wilderness. The country is now reaping the fruit of a defeat.

LIBERAL VIEW OF NON-CO-OPERATION.

The liberal view has always been that progress in India cannot be achieved by such cataclysmal methods. The unity of India under one political system has not yet been of long duration and the various provincial, religious and communal jealousies have not had time to disappear completely While India can claim to have produced individual men of genius in almost every field, the sense of discipline in every unit that is required for a lasting system of efficient democracy has not been developed to any considerable extent. The vast mass of the people being largely uneducated and unaccustomed to modern political institutions cannot be rushed by means of a whirlwind campaign. Hence even if a successful non-co-operation movement had been possible we would have hesitated in launching it forth. But it was not in the least possible. The history of the last few years has only confirmed the liberals in their policy of steady political advance based on strictly constitutional lines, working on purely peaceful lines and eschewing all futile talk of civil disobedience. The whole mass of the people has to be moved and moved in the right way. Many of their ingrained ideas have to be altered. We understand that the work cannot be done in a day. Even if the political problem were solved and we had seen the last of every Englishman, civilian and soldier, at present in India, the work before our leaders would only have just begun. The leaders however have only the most hazy idea about this work. Some have even the hardihood to say that with the departure of the last English officer everything would turn up right in a moment. The Indian liberal therefore cannot lend himself to any such movement of mass civil disobedience. He will continue his steady work in face of abuse and obloquy with the firm conviction that this kind of work will prove in the end more efficacious.

QUESTION OF UNITY.

This brings me to the question, which has been recently much to the fore, of all parties joining together on the common political platform of the Congress. I have on another occasion fully explained my views and I hold by them still. Non-co-operation has not been given up by its advocates; it has only been suspended. The will-of-the-wisp of civil disobedience is still kept in the distance to lure us from the true path. Fantastics remedies like spinning are still being advocated when every economists agrees that they are bound to fail as being economically unsound. While not openly daring to advocate independence the Congress creed still makes half-hearted concessions to its advocates. I may as well say on this last point that while I can imagine the question of independence becoming one of practical politics a century or two hence and while I have no theoretical and intrinsic objection to independence, I refuse to waste my time in considering it, as I shall only help to befog the issues, mislead the ignorant public into considering it immediately practicable and increase our difficulties which are numerous enough in all conscience. As practical politicians the objective of dominion self-government is sufficiently advanced for us. It is not so impracticable, it is something that with reasonable good luck we may hope to achieve within a decade or two and it is not opposed even to the wider goal. On the other hand there are several positive advantages in it. The association of India with the British will make her progress easier and will not cut us off from intimate contact with the west; and, further, in these days of vast world states and national wars waged with every kind of scientific machinery it is better to be a part of a large organisation than to plough our lonely furrow. Finally we liberals shall have no part or lot with those who extol the murderer while abhorring the deed and paying lip-service to non-violence. Until we see our way clear on all the points there can be no talk of unity for me at all events. The days of mere formulae are gone for ever. We tried them once in Bombay and admitted into the Congress the party of extremism which had shown its capabilities at Surat in spite of the warning words of Sir Pherojshah Mehta. The result was that the old leaders of the Congress who had nursed it into a powerful and influential organisation had to leave it as it went from one extreme to another, changing its creeds and programmes from day to day, basing its propaganda on mischievous ideals of hatred, civil disobedience and religious bigotry. Its present leaders do not themselves know where they stand. Their one aim appears to be to remain at the crest of the wave of popularity, even at the price of principles and consistency, which is, in the elegant language of some of their leaders, only the virtue of a donkey. They are united, so far as we liberals are concerned, in showing us up as traitors to our country. It is impossible to pass from this position into one of cordial co-operation. Even the liberal unionists who split on the Irish Home Rule policy of Gladstone remained in the wilderness for a few years before merging themselves among tories. We would also like to see how far the proposed formulae of reconciliation even if they are acceptable will be followed by the other side in actual practice. But a mere unity by physical juxtaposition is worse than useless, it may even be the union of the wolf and the lamb—the lamb within the wolf.

LIBERALS AND THE REFORMS ACT.

The goal of liberals being complete responsible government on dominion lines, that party agreed to work the Government of India Act to the best of its ability though it fully realised from the start its limitations and inconveniences, its dangers and its deficiencies. It has always advocated a further advance in the directions of its goal. But it felt that the Act, defective and inadequate as it was, still was a move in the right direction and its opinion on it after an experence of four years is therefore worthy of every consideration. The Act was ushered in under very unfavourable auspices. The Punjab tragedy, the treaty of Sevres, the financial stringency caused by the war, perhaps even a feeling on the part of some of our rulers that a policy of reconciling India was not so absolutely essential to the Empire at the *close* of a successful war as it was when military position was most critical, shortsightedness and want of far-seeing statesmanship in some of those who had to work it; all these made the position very difficult, if not impossible. The Legislative Councils were not properly representative of such electorates as there exist for large numbers ostentatiously abstained from the elections from a fancied feeling of patriotism. Thus even though within the Councils themselves there was generally a spirit of reasonableness, still the members and ministers had always a somewhat uneasy feeling. The financial stringency and the abnormal rise of prices which required a drastic policy of retrenchment coupled with a revision of the pay of all establishments made the position of ministers who had to work the nation-building departments very unhappy. It is not for me to say anything about the work they did, I may refer to the addresses from this chair delivered at Poona and Nagpur in the last two years, but all I can say is that they tried to do their best. If the achievements were not greater, they deserve the sympathy rather than the blame of the country. In any case I make bold to say that any doubts that may have existed as to whether Indian ministers can administer Government in collaboration with elected councils have been laid once for all and that it is therefore needless to continue this system in order to test this possibility.

DEMAND FOR A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission was made in the beginning of this year in the Legislative Assembly and it is just possible that if this proposal, already recognised in the Act, had received the unanimous support of all non-officials, the Labour Government might have yielded to this demand. But the majority of the Assembly thought it right to ask for a Round Table Conference in India to determine the kind of constitution wanted by Indians for India and to formulate their other demands. With due deference to the majority of the Assembly it may be permissible to hold the view that the amendment while more theatrical would have been less effective and slower in operation than a Royal Commission. If Government had conceded this demand for a Round Table Conference it was not at all unlikely that its convocation would have been preceded by a furious wrangling over its constitution and that, taught by the recent catching propaganda of non co-operation, some sections of public opinion which considered themselves not sufficiently well represented in its personnel might have refused to work on it. We well know how personalities have a habit of assuming enormous proportions in India and some *soi-disant* leaders fancying themselves neglected might have agitated against it. But the greatest difficulty would have been the immediate raising the various communal claims and dissentions which may have wrecked the whole conference. Finally according to the Government of India Act a Royal Commission has in any case to be appointed before it is reconsidered and hence it would have had to come after the report of this Round Table Conference and the same difficulties might have had to be surmounted once more. If the original proposition had been carried it is possible that the Labour Government might have had the opportunity of influencing its personnel and we might have had some hope of soon getting some tangible advance from its recommendations. The high tone of the majority let slip a suitable opportunity of pressing our claims in a favourable atmosphere. If resort is to be believed, a similar opportunity of *a substantial political advance was* lost three years ago by some of our extremist leaders pulling too hard on their side in the course of some informal negotiations, when Government was keen on a settlement. It is only on rare occasions that such opportunities offer and it requires a sagacious statesman to lead the country on such occasions. A Round Table Conference can only be claimed when the other side is 'in extremis' and no Government worth the name will consent to yield to such a demand when trumpetted forth as it has been except on the occasion of a dire need, though for informal conversations and an agreed and peaceful settlement, many more opportunities will continually occur. But for creating and properly using such opportunities we require methods and personalities different from those now popular with the Swaraj Party.

FUNDAMENTALS OF A NEW GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

The demand that a united India should make before a Royal Commission would be (1) Complete provincial autonomy under ministers responsible to the Legislative Councils with a Governor acting purely as a constitutional Governor in provincial matters. (2) Responsibility in the Government of India in all departments except defence, foreign and political with a power of veto to the Viceroy. (3) As regards the department of defence the Governor-General would administer it, a certain fixed sum being earmarked for it in the constitution but to any additional expenditure the Legislature must give its assent. (4) The army should be gradually placed on an Indian footing according to a definite timetable, the progress of indianisation being continually accelerated so that at the end of a definite period, say 30 years, no new European officer may be required to be recruited for the Indian Army, and the strength of the British Army in India should be then determined by the Indian Legislature. (5) All the higher civil services should be put definitely on an Indian footing .no new Europeans as such being recruited after five years, the pay and emoluments of the present officers being guaranteed in the Act or by Parliament if necessary, the Legislature having full power to lay down rules for the recruitment of the future officers, the actual recruitment being made by a Public Services Commission which should be made independent of all political influence. (6) Complete financial autonomy should be granted to India as to the Dominions. (7) Foreign relations of India should continue on an Imperial basis, India being represented on any body that may be hereafter constituted from the Dominions. (8) Political relations with the Indian States should be in charge of the Viceroy unless they are ready to join the Federation of the other Indian Provinces. (9) The question of communal relations should be placed on an agreed basis, though any provisional arrangements made for the satisfaction of any specialist claims should lapse by definite steps within a fixed period after which all communities should be on an equal footing. (10) Full private religious liberty should be granted to all to be so exercised that it will not trench on the similar liberty of others.

Such would be our demands. A new Government of India should be of a comprehensive permanent nature, not requiring amendments from time to time in any essential particulars, and making in itself provision for autonomatic advance. I am not very particular about the actual periods in which these successive steps are to be taken but what I wish to say is that the present hand to mouth constitution should be given up and that India should be free to achieve her own progress unhampered by perpetual agitation for changes in its constitution which tends to cloud all other issues.

THE ARMY.

The question of the defence of India has got to be seriously considered from the Indian point of view and no scheme for political advance can be satisfactory which does not deal with this essential part of a national Government. For over a century Indians have been kept out of the higher ranks in the army and the subject is therefore a sealed book to most educated Indians. The result has been that it has not received as much notice as it should. But a national Government cannot be conceived without a national army, a national navy and a national air force to defend the liberty of the country. So far the Indian army has been a part of the British army and the higher technical services are manned entirely by the British. There are Indian soldiers only in the infantry and cavalry. The demand for opening commissioned ranks to Indians has been of long stading and a very small beginning has been recently made by selecting about a dozen Indian boys every year for Sandhurst and opening a preparatory school at Dehra Dun. Eight units of the Indian army are to be eventually officered completely by Indian officers. But India cannot be in the least satisfied by this pretence of a concession. More strenuous methods must be used to get a proper number of Sandhurst cadets from the educated classes and the cost of a training should be reduced so as to make it less prohibitive. Institutions similar to Sandhurst and Woolwich should be started in India. At present the selections for Sandhurst are made on various considerations very few of which are military. If necessary a Commission should be appointed to go into this whole question and suggest remedies and make proposals for effecting a rapid Indianisation of the commissioned ranks of the Army.

The question of Indianisation of the army has been mostly looked at from the point of view of cost. While this is a very important matter, I think Indianisation can be considered to rest on much higher grounds. It is possible that Indian officers might have to be paid nearly as much as British officers, that the starting of new military educational institutions in India will be very costly, or that perhaps in the beginning some increase in personnel may be required in order to compensate for some loss of individual efficiency. I am not going to enter into the comparative efficiencies of a British or Indian officer. I wish to take no risks, but I wish to see that the defence of the country is in our own hands, cost it what it may. I know of course that it takes twentyfive or thirty years to train a general in ordinary peace times and the process of creating an Indian national army is sure to be long even with most favourable atmosphere. Roughly I would suggest that 25 per cent of the new recruits for commissioned ranks for the first year should be Indians and this percentage should rise by three every year so that at the end of 25 years all new recruits shall be Indians Simultaneously as said above enough training institutions should be started in India.

In addition however to the Regular army there should be a wide extention of the non-regular forces both to spread a knowledge of military matters and create a better sense of discipline among all classes and also to have a wide field for the recruitment of officer. The present territorial force should be improved in quality and increased in number. No essential distinctions of a racial character should be allowed in the composition of non-regular forces. I hope that the recent Committee on Auxilary and Territorial Forces will produce

(Continued on next page.)

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LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

a satisfactory solution of the various problems. I may be allowed in this place to record my sense of the loss of Dr. S. K. Mullick who has been a keen advocate of the military training of educated Indians and especially of the Bengalees. I shall refer in this connection to the proposal I have recently been advocating of making some modicum of military training compulsory for every university student who is medically fit. The Bombay University threw out my proposal by one vote but I am glad to see that the Allahabad University has accepted it and I trust that other Universities in India will follow this wise lead. The grounds on which I advocate the proposal are both national and educational. It is not necessary to detain you long on this question as I observe that the Indian press has, with a few exceptions, generally supported it. I have great hopes that some of the practical objections brough forward by its opponents will be removed by the recommendations of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee. I say again that all India will be fully prepared to bear any burden required for the creation of a national army and for any steps to that end.

What I have said above will apply *mutatis mutandis* to the question of the navy. On this point we are even more ignorant than on that of the Army. We shall continue to depend of course to a great extent on the Great British navy for the security of our coasts; for I am one of those who wish our country to remain a member of the British Empire. I only wish to do so on a footing of equality so that while we receive certain advantage we shall also contribute on an honourable bassis to the common defence.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES.

The demand for the Indianisation of the services is perhaps the oldest demand made by the Indian National Congress and we believe the time has now come when full satisfaction should be immediately given to it. It may be observed that even with the complete cessation of all further normal and relgnar recruitment in England there will continue to be an appreciable leaven of Europeans for the next twenty-five years and a considerable one for the next fifteen years. If during this period these European superior officers cannot teach their Indian assistants their work, there must be something wrong with their mentality and one cannot help feeling that there must be some unwillingness to train the assistants in order to keep their own monopoly. It is not unfair in this connection to refer to the example of Japan who engaged some superior European experts for a few years and got their own youngmen properly trained so as to bear every kind of responsibility. Again when we talk of Indianisation we do not exclude the possibility of employing outside experts as and when wanted but our point is that new European officers as such are not required to be regularly recruited for any of the ordinary services. The Indian Legislature must have the fullest power to settle the principles of recruitment of the officers and the terms of their employment. I insist, however, upon the actual recruitment being handed over to an independent Public Service Commission, for I can hardly conceive of any greater danger to responsible Government in India than the possession and exercise by Indian ministers of large patronage and the inevitable introduction of the evils of the spoils system. This demand is not at all unreasonable and is in fact partially granted by the Lee Commission Report which recommends the Indianisation and provincialisation of the services working exclusively in the Transferred Departments of the provinces. We only want the process to be universal.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Perhaps the most important and difficult question in Indian politics is that of communal relations. All others may some time or other receive their solution but this will remain a standing problem unless every Indian makes a conscious effort to solve it. The atmosphere is so fissiparious that divisions occur even when union is intended. The religious spirit which is supposed to make for peace and contentment and to lead people to think of something higher than mere material and trival concerns has itself in India led to the greatest disturbances. Religious and communal feuds meet us at every step. Hindus and Mahomedans, Christians and Sikhs, Parsis and Buddhists and Jews all think in their own separate circles. Among these larger groups there are also divisions innumerable. Among Hindus are Brahmins and Non-Brahmins and Depressed Classes; among Non-Brahmins in Bombay there are various castes. Everybody naturaly thinks of his own small separate group—the smaller the better in his opinion—and he generally thinks of his country last of all. When in an impatient mood one wishes sometimes for a dreadful upheaval like the French or Russian revolution when the very name of religion will be forbidden and God abolished once for all. But I am afraid even this would not be effective for the abolishers of God will soon themselves turn into Gods. The only way to get over these differences is the slow method of gradual education into a common national spirit. In the beginning even what we call education does not seem to produce much effect, for very often the leaders of bitter communal movements are well educated. But one must not yield to this mood of despair and do what one can to solve this problem.

THE LUCKNOW PACT.

Nine years ago the first organised attempt was made in this very city to arrive at a solution of the Hindu-Moslem question so far as politics was concerned. After a great deal of heated debate a solution was arrived at, which goes by the name of Lucknow Pact. Each side considered that it had yielded a great deal, in fact more than it gained. The Montagu-Chelmsford report accepted this pact as a settled fact and the arrangements under the Government of India Act were in accordance with it. In six of the Indian Provinces the Mahomedans got a substantially larger proportion of seats in the Councils than was justified by their numbers while in two provinces they got a smaller representation. In these latter provinces the Mahomedan population was in a majority and according to the Pact they were reduced to an equality or a minority by a very small margin. These provinces have therefore raised the cry that Mahomedans should get a majority. In In the other provinces it is then contended that the Moslems should get only their share according to population. These contentions appear to me almost sickening, for it is a very small matter indeed who has a representative more or less. I should accept almost any solution provided it is permanent. I wish to arrive at a state of things when these distinctions will be forgotten, at least in the political and public field, and religion will remain only an individual's private concern.

SOLUTION BY PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The ideal solution would of course be one when there are no separate electorates and the best men get elected to the Councils. The fundamental principle of representation is that the elective bodies should form a mirror of the whole country so that the feeling of the people can be correctly gauged. After such a body has been secured the majority should rule, but in such a way that all reasonable claims of minorities will be scrupulously regarded. The method of proportional representation would give Council almost accurately representatives of the whole population and if voters choose vote to according to their communal prejudices, they will secure representation by means of their own fellows. But the method will enable the large central mass of all communities which is not bitterly extremist to have its say. At present with separate electorates the tendency is for the extremist of each side to get elected while the moderate men have no chance. After getting so elected the members consider that their only duty is to their special electors and they therefore look to the narrow sectional interests rather than to the larger national interest. This tendency is, perhaps naturally, more evident in the representatives of minorities and special electorates. I do hope therefore that our leaders will examine the merits of this system and not discard it as too technical or complicated. It has been tried in countries where similar religious and racial antagonisms were rampant and has given full satisfaction. Of course the system will not make allowance for so-called political importance or special claims. But I would appeal to all communities not to insist upon these anywhere as such claims are anti-national and hinder the national progress. They are characteristic of people who are always looking backward rather than forward. It is possible by a small modification to give even larger representation to the smaller communities by a reservation of seats; but the main thing is to have a wish to come to a settlement. That wish once postulated, the rest of the problem will appear quite easy of solution.

Of course we cannot go back upon the agreed solution of the Lucknow Pact without the consent of both the covenanting parties. But one thing we may always try *i.e.*, not to allow this *virus* of communalism to spread any further. These separatist demands are getting more and more numerous. It is claimed that similar separate representation should be given in all local bodies. If the principle is thus followed to its logical conclusion then India will never become a nation; it will be a collection of many nations not separated into various provinces but everywhere mixed together though always remaining separate in their minutest parts.

COMMON ELECTORATES AND SPECIAL CLAIMS; HOW RECONCILED.

The same remarks apply to other claims of a similar character. The non-Brahmins in Madras and the Deccan form the vast majority of the population and even a large majority of the electorate. If they wish therefore to be represented by their own men they can do so on the present common electorates. This has been actually seen in the last two elections. The reservation of seats has not generally been needed as they have secured far more seats than the minimum reserved to them. The only case for a separate and favourable consideration is that of the depressed classes which are so lowly and undeveloped that on any practicable franchise the number of voters from among them is bound to be very small and it would therefore be difficult for them to secure representation even in large constituencies. For them I would give some special seats to be voted for by those electors from these classes who are on the general register, though with a view to keeping their interests in common with other communities I would also allow them to vote in the general elections. This special concession I would give only for a definite period until they come up to the general level. The same principle may even be utilised in the case of Mahomedans or Sikhs if it is sought to give them representation in excess of their numerical strength. To give an illustration, suppose in a province there are 10 per cent. Mahomedans and 90 per cent. others and that in a Council of 150 it is desired to give them 30 seats and also 10 seats to the depressed classes. I should then elect 111 members by means of common electorates on a system of proportional representation. Of these 11 would be expected to be Mahomedans if the Mahomedan voters so wish. Those of the electors on the general list who are Mahomedans will then be asked afterwards to elect 19 members from among themselves and those from the depressed classes 10 from among themselves. It may of course happen that in the common election more than 11 Mahomedans may be returned and perhaps some depressed class men also. But I would not object to this in the least. The main point is that at least some Mahomedan candidates will try to learn the needs of their Hindu brethren and the Hindu will have to look to the interests of the Mahomedans and the depressed classes. The knowledge of each other that will be obtained by this process will tend to foster a common national spirit which when fully developed will render these provisional arrangements quite unnecessary.

PUBLIC SERVICES: A SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

The principle of adequate representation of all classes of the people in the public services is accepted by everybody and Government also have made rules for this purpose. At present however the various communities look to favouritism in order to get appointments. I am entirely against patronage of this kind being enjoyed by any Government and I wish to see all recruitment to public services made when possible by open competition and at any rate by an independent body. In order to see, however, that the backward communities do not suffer on account of unrestricted competition I would reserve a certain minimum percentage to be competed for by the candidates from these communities *inter se*. This minimum I would gradually reduce as the communities rise to a position of equality with the advanced communities. For each class of appointment a suitable minimum qualification will of course be considered indispensable. To give a numerical illustration, suppose in a province it is necessary to protect the Mahomedans and non-Brahmins in the recruitment for a class of posts. Of every ten posts to be filled by an open competetive examination, four may be filled up according to the list in order of merit irrespective of the community or race; of those that are lower three Mahomedans will be taken in order and three non-Brahmins in the same way, provided that these have obtained a certain minimum percentage of marks which is considered as the indispensable qualification for that class of post. This special consideration will not be required for many years and the number of posts to be filled by absolute competition will be gradually increased and the others gradually diminished. The pace of this process will naturally be determined by seeing how many candidates from the specially favoured classes are able to hold their own and get selected in the unrestricted competition. On every occasion when new recruits are selected, the Public Services Commission, or the other selection authority in special cases, should always publish a list of candidates together with reasons for any deviation from the principle of open or restricted competition if required in any special case, so that the public may be satisfied about the fairness of the appointments. The main object is to hasten the day when special concessions will be done away with altogether and all people in the country are advanced to the same pitch.

After refering to cow slaughter, music and processions and conversions, Mahatma proceeded:—

ANARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

The spread of anarchical movements in Bengal and the measures taken by Government for their suppression have evoked deep protests from all political classes. These protests are a symptom of the distrust in which the present Government is involved, for I believe that if there had been a general feeling of confidence in Government among the people there would have been a tendency to look at the matter from a dispassionate point of view. For this want of confidence Government policy has been mainly responsible though its evil effects are felt by Government and the people alike. I shall try to view the matter as a mere layman not conversant with legal technicalities and outline the attitude which in my opinion the Liberals as a body should adopt on this question.

REPUDIATION OF NON-VIOLENCE.

While some of the other parties in the country talk of non-violence and Mr. Gandhi at least is whole-heartedly devoted to it, I feel that the people as a whole have not thoroughly imbibed the idea that violent methods are absolutely futile for securing political advance and that any advance that may conceivably be obtained by these methods is not worth making as it will necessarily be attended by evils which will be far worse than mere political disabilities. The loss of a sense of civic discipline, the spread of a reign of disorder, the consequent moral and economic loss, the outburst of sectional fanaticism; these are the necessary accompaniments of such movements. In India especially these results will be particularly harmful as these disruptive forces are always latent in the Indian polity and have not been transformed into active forces tending to national solidarity. Hence we should not only do lip homage to law and order but should strive for it with all our might, as otherwise we shall ourselves be the greatest sufferers. Do we find this enthusiastic dislike of anarchical methods among some of our leaders? We have had an exhibition of a prominent leader extolling the perpetrator of a crime and expressing his appreciation of his motives while formally disapproving of the crime itself. Uneducated people will not be able to separate the two with the analytical acumen of a leading barrister who is often apt to invent distinctions where there are none: unbalanced young men who would be useful citizens of their country if their energies are properly directed are likely to think from the generally critical and hostile attitude assumed by that leader towards Government and Europeans that the appreciation is the real thing intended for him while the disapproval is only the gloss to save appearances or a possible line of defence if faced with legal consequences. India is not fit at present for such metaphysical subtleties or hypocritical distinctions. Unless we are absolutely clear as to our attitude towards anarchical crimes or their perpetrators, our protests against the measures taken by Government will not have the least weight.

THE NEED FOR SPECIAL MEASURES.

Though in the recent Bombay Conference Resolution there has been some attempt to cast a doubt at the existence of the anarchical movement in Bengal, the plain and frank admission of Mr. C. R. Das that it exists should be sufficient for us especially as he agrees with Government on that point. Of course the remedies suggested by the two differ but that difference itself makes their concurrence all the more significant. The Government case is that the ordinary processes of law are no longer efficacious against such crimes that some exceptional measures are required to cope with the evil and that therefore they have issued the present Ordinance. One may perhaps agree to a certain extent that terrorising of witnesses and occasionally even of judges and juries may have taken place, but one has also seen that in most of the cases which were actually brought before the courts conviction has been secured, though some cases—and these are not always only of an anarchical character—have failed mainly through the inefficiency or incompetence of the Bengal Police. But there is no doubt that the position at present is different than in normal times and probably some exceptional measures are required. The question then arises as to whether the usual procedure of legislation could not have been first resorted to and then, only if it failed to give the necessary powers, the special power of issuing the ordinance should not have been utilised.

LEGISLATURE NOT CONSULTED.

The fact that the Legislature was meeting in Simla less than a month before the issue of the ordinance and that it was not consulted gave rise to a feeling among the people that this was an explicit attempt to set the constituted legislative machinery at naught and this feeling has thus some apparent justification. But His Excellency the Viceroy has recently told us that he was not satisfied about the need of these special measures and that he had not gone through all the papers till after the Assembly had dispersed. We shall accept this statement of His Excellency as the whole truth so far as he is personally concerned; but it will require a pretty hard stretch of the imagination to believe that neither the Bengal Government or the Home Department of the Government of India had practically made up their minds till within a month of the issue of the ordinance and that they had not so manipulated the time as to force the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy. I cannot therefore acquit these two of all responsibility for the unpopularity of these measures even assuming that a real need for them existed. The Viceroy, seeing that his hands were being thus forced into using his exceptional powers rather than consulting his Legislature, might well have stood firm and called a meeting of the Legislature once more and placed all the facts before possibly a confidential and private joint meeting of the Assembly and the Council of State if the matter could not afford to wait for a month or two.

INFORMAL CONSULTATION POSSIBLE.

Even supposing the calling of a special meeting of the Legislature impossible or impracticable, it should at least have been possible to call together a few of the respected leaders of the various parties and place all the facts before them. This kind of informal consultation with opposition parties in grave national emergencies is not unknown in western countries. After all these Indian leaders have the good of India at heart and if shown sufficient proofs, even though unverified according to the strict rules of evidence openly in a court of law, which justified immediate action at the risk of a grave national peril, they would have probably agreed to the special measures or suggested some alternatives worthy of consideration. A plain unreserved private talk at the table would have got over many difficulties which assume large proportions when dealt with in all the ceremony of an open debate in the council. I have been told of a similar instance in which uncompromising opposition changed into silent support to the Press Bill proposed by Lord Sinha when he showed to a popular leader, not altogether a *bete noir* to the extremists, all the papers of the case containing extracts from newspapers which daily preached anarchical crimes and incitements to murder. Probably a similar support may have been obtained from some at least of our leaders, though I can well conceive that their opinion might not have been accepted by certain others who in

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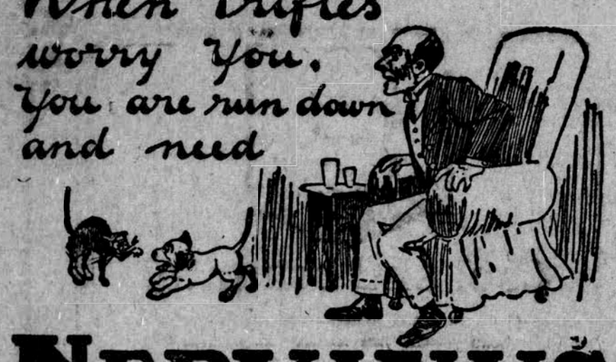

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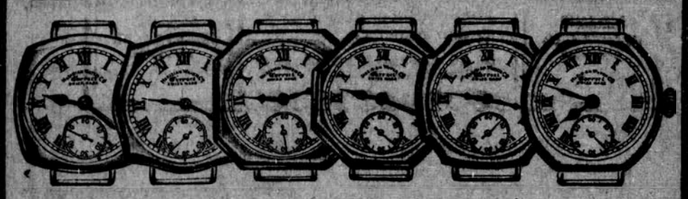

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LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

their heart of hearts chuckle at such movements as calculated to cause trouble to Government. But their support would have been taken as justification of these measures by a large section of the people. Even assuming that the leaders thus privately consulted had refused to agree with the Government view, still Government as responsible in the last resort for order and good government could have taken the measures that it has actually done without any loss of time. They would however have shown their utmost readiness to conciliate popular feeling as far as it was at all possible for them to do. As it is the mischief of arbitrary action has been done and not all the speeches of Lord Lytton or Lord Reading will quite undo it. In short, it appears that some special action was probably justified, but that the manner in which the actual measures were taken was most unfortunate and has alienated the people more than it was necessary. The whole thing once more exemplifies the growing distrust between Government and the leaders of the various parties in the country.

THE BENGAL ORDINANCE.

As regards the actual measures themselves I am not qualified to give a definite opinion. Whether they go too far, assuming the need for such special action was proved and was urgent, it is not for a layman like myself to say. Several safe-guards have been introduced, an appeal to the High Court being allowed after examination of the cases by three persons of whom two are to be of the position of district judges Further, action is to be taken under these measures only in crimes of a certain character and committed not by isolated individuals, but by or at the instigation of a member of an anarchical society. These are certainly some valuable safeguards and cannot allow of organised and systematic oppression of any class, much less of a political party like the Swarajists as has been widely represented for interested reasons by that party. The Bengal Regulation of 1818 gives however too wide powers of indefinite detention without trial and in my opinion should not be used for this purpose. It appears to have been originally intended for use in times of war and especially to deal with foreigners or persons suspected of treasonable designs in the interests of a foreign power on such an occasion.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE POLICE.

Over and above the natural and intelligible dislike of the people to the grant of such extraordinary powers to the administration there is in this country the wide distrust, not always undeserved, of the police. It is felt that even if Lord Lytton or Reading were honestly convinced of the need of such measures they will still have to be administered by the police and it is unfortunate that the police in this country have not yet come to be regarded as the friends of the people but rather as the agents of tyranny and oppression. The extraordinary powers, it is feared with some reason, will be utilised by the police as additional instruments. This distrust of the police is both the cause and effect of its inefficiency: and I hope that strict measures will be taken to see these special powers are not misused in any way. Further to allay discontent I hope that the fullest publicity will be given to such details as can be given out without any risk to innocent persons. As it is, since the arrest of these alleged anarchists two months ago, no information about their crimes or their trial has been at all published and this hush-hush policy is adding to the wide discontent caused by these measures.

NEED OF A PERMANENT REMEDY.

In discussing these measures I have, while not condemning them root and branch, taken a severely critical attitude. But I wish that these measures should not remain in force a moment longer than necessary. It is the habit of the Government in this country to keep such powers when once obtained. But let me warn them that people expect that these powers will be dispensed with as soon as possible and that any necessary legislation is placed on the statute book with the consent of the elected representatives of the people. I realise that the *virus* of anarchism when once introduced into a country is very difficult to eradicate but its action will be considerably minimised by taking measures to conciliate the people and their leaders. No Government, not even the Government of India can be carried on satisfactorily without the silent support of the masses; and while it takes these special measures which may or may not be justified, it is its bounden duty to see what further permanent measures should be taken to produce the requisite contentment of the people. Otherwise the anarchical crimes will not disappear but will grow into a menace much bigger than it is at present. One part of these permanent measures consists of a rapid political advance of which I have tried to speak before. It will be fatal for Government to delay taking effective action in this direction.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The idea of civil disobedience as the highest form of patriotism that is being implanted among a large number of semi-educated people is perhaps the most mischievous feature of the present extremist propaganda. Under the names satyagraha, non-co-operation or civil disobedience it is being sedulously advocated all over. The deleterious effects are already being seen. At Mulshi it has recently led to the shooting and sword-cutting of innocent labourers. It inevitably leads to outburst of violence whether on one side or the other. It has done so at Nagpur, Tarakeshwar, Vaikom, Jaito and other places. It may perhaps provide occasionally a suitable handle against Government but the effect on the people is permanent. Respect for law and order disappears once for all and all the criminal elements in the population are led to think that they becoming patriotic by imitating the so-called patriots in their actions. It must be remembered that this want of respect for law and order on the part of the masses will continue even if all the ideals of the Mahatmas, Maulvis or Deshabandhus are fully achieved. They will find, when they are responsible for the Government of the country, that these seeds that they have now sown to cause trouble to Government will grow into a pest which they will be unable to get rid of. I cannot think of a policy more short-sighted than this of preparing for infinite trouble for oneself in order to obtain a problematical momentary advantage. The extremist leaders may chuckle at a campaign for the refusal of taxes to the present Government but they must keep in mind that even a Swaraj Government cannot be carried on permanently on forced loans, endowments of large temples or the proceeds of highway robberies, and that taxes will have to be levied and paid by the people under all Governments. But once the people are taught to consider that refusal to pay taxes is the highest form of patriotism, the task of future Governments will become almost impossible.

INDIAN STATES.

After touching on the Kenya Question, Conflict of White and Coloured races, the speaker concluded:—

In the India of the future that we like to contemplate, the position of the Indian States will have to be determined. They form such a vital portion of India that the habit of quietly neglecting their existence while discussing political questions leads only to imperfect results. The States are connected with the British Government by definite treaties and it remains to be seen what their relations would and should be when Indian Government is made responsible to the people of British India. Connected as the States are with British India it is impossible that their subjects will not form aspirations incompatible with the present autocratic regime in the States; and it is impossible for us not to sympathise with these aspirations. The Government at present does not generally interfere with the internal administration of the States except in cases of gross oppression or incompetence. It offers advice through its officers and expects it to be followed in grave cases, as ultimately it has the duty of helping in the preservation of law and order in case of a rebellion. The position will be greatly changed when India possesses a constitutional Government with a constitutional Viceroy. There may be commotion in the Native States of a political nature for the purpose of obtaining greater rights there. If the rulers oppose such demands and at the same time ask for the help of the British Indian Government for the suppression of any disturbances, what is likely to happen? These are very difficult questions but a solution of them must be found. To me it appears that on the one hand the States should also move in the direction of a constitutional advance *pari passu* with British India and that on the other they will have to come into a federation of the various provinces of British India in some manner or other. Some knotty points about the transfer of territories between British India and Native States may also arise and may give rise to grave misunderstandings. These will be of a most difficult nature if the States continue autocratic while British India gets a liberal constitution. An illustration of the heat that may be occasioned is shown by the trend of discussion raised by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's demand for the retrocession of Berar. While the claim advanced by him may be all right from the legal point of view and would be conceded if it were a mere question of private property, still a whole province and its population cannot be transferred from one jurisdiction to another against the wishes of the people except as a result of war and even this has become more and more difficult in these days of self-determination and the League of Nations. His Exalted Highness appears to have appreciated this point of view by his attempt to conciliate the people of Berar by the offer of fully responsible Government in that province. It is a separate matter that the people of Berar look at this gift horse in the mouth and ask for guarantees by deeds and not by words before they exchange the known evils of the present system by flying to others they can only faintly guess. But my main object in referring to this question of Native States was to show that it cannot be merely neglected as it has been so long done because it is difficult, but that it requires very serious consideration in all its aspects

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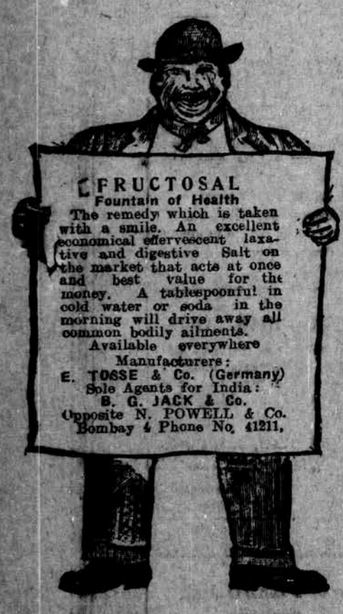

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FUTURE KHADI PROGRAMME.

A. I. K. BOARD'S SCHEME OF WORK.

The following is the concluding portion of the All-India Khadi Board's report for the year 1924.

The Ahmedabad resolution of the A I C C which made it obligatory on every member of the Congress executives to spin and render his monthly contribution of 2000 yards of yarn has been worked in all the provinces with varying degrees of success. The spread of voluntary spinning, which is a first step towards the universalization of the charka, itself depended on the abilities of the Provincial organisations to supply charkas, spinning and carding accessories, even cotton in some cases, and not the least important, workers, expert spinners and carders, to teach and instruct those who were eager to help. The Provinces were instructed early to open depots where supplies of spinning and carding implements and accessories could be had and also to start and encourage spinning clubs in towns and villages. A sum of Rs. 10,000 with power to the Secretary to utilize it was sanctioned by the Board to help the provinces in this matter. Some provinces which had asked for help in order to open such stores and generally to promote and foster voluntary spinning have been offered facilities.

From month to month statements showing progress in spinning under the terms of the Ahmedabad Resolution have been published in the press. In the first four months there has been a rapid increase in the number of spinners. The total for October stands well over 7400. Non-members has enthusiastically responded to the call of the Congress. The yarn received so far amounts in all to 3600 lbs. Andhra and Gujerat have the largest number of contributors. The count reached has been as 389, a fact which reveals the vast potentiality of the charka. Even the most fastidious amongst us cannot now deny to the charka the power to yield the finest counts. The yarn of higher counts is steadily increasing and the quality of the yarn generally shows great improvement. Arrangements to get the yarn woven are proceeding and already the first pieces of Congress khadi have been produced.

The experience gathered in working out this resolution ought materially to assist in pushing on the spinning franchise if adopted at the Congress this year. The first lessons learnt in organising spinning will, it is hoped, bear fruit when the franchise is on.

Several indirect results beneficial to the khadi movement have flown out of this experiment. It has brought home the ideal of individual self-sufficiency in a manner that ordinary propaganda would not have done. It has also made it possible to introduce a general improvement in the methods of spinning, and what is more important is that it has afforded opportunities to train several propagandists as efficient khadi workers.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

This Bureau has undertaken several valuable publications during the year:—

(1) Deshi Dyeing and Printing: Book in Hindi with full instructions regarding various dyes suited to cotton and colen goods and some prints, with samples f all the Deshi dyes and prints. It conains 38 cotton and woolen dye samples and samples of Deshi printing. Author Banshidhar Jain. Price Rs. 1/4 at the Ashram Sabarmati.

(2) Bulletins of 1923 collected and reprinted in the form of a Book, price Re. 1/-. This book contains Dr. Roy's address and also his portrait. This book is published both in Hindi and English.

(3) A Khadi Tour, a book in Engiish detailing the experience of the members of the Board who were on tour early this year, price 8 annas.

(4) 10 Bulletins and 15 suplements were issued during the year. The demand for bulletins has been incessant but the department having been busy with very heavy work, bulletins could not be issued week by week as during last year.

(5) Translation of Charka Shastra, part I up to carding from Gujerat into English. The second part is in process of completion. The complete editions of Gujerati and Hindi were published last year and are in good demand.

(6) Khadi Guide. This book was a first attempt to collect and collate all information regarding khadi, names of workers, of the organizations doing khadi work, their addresses, the number of khadi Bhandars etc etc. The guide is printed both in Hindi and English and it has proved to be of great use to the public, which has taken advantage of the information contained in it to the fullest measure. Copies of this book are exhausted and a revised and enlarged edition is under contemplation. It is proposed in that edition to include the names of all genuine producers and sellers of khadi. Specimens of standard production would if possible find a place in the guide. In this connection it may be noted that the All-India Khadi Board is making efforts to collect samples from all producers and to test them so that they might place their opinions regarding the products before the public both in respect of quality and price.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

A word may be said regarding work for the future. The following are some of the lines which need to be pursued:

(I) A more thorough investigation of the resources in the country. The obtaining of precise data with regard to the total number of charkas and looms in the country, something amounting in effect to a census operation, would be of invaluable assistance in getting at the exact position of the khadi industry. Already provincial boards have been advised to collect the necessary statistics.

(II.) Study of yarn and cloth produced for the market:

This will have to be undertaken with a view to give advise to the consuming public regarding prices, texture of [illegible] such other details. This would [illegible] parison of production in the various provinces so that by a careful study provinces which lag behind can be helped to the mark.

(III.) Efforts to standardise production: Standard cloth of ascertained size and texture if made available to the public will help considerably in increasing sales. The marketing of khadi will become much easier than is to-day.

(IV.) Opening of more sale depots and Bhandars:

With a view to exploring all markets for the sale of khadi, this will have to be undertaken. In this connection a large scale propaganda will also have to be resorted to. Hawking will have to be carried on a more extensive scale and it is also to be hoped that the present bounty scheme will be taken advantage of by dealers in Khadi.

(V.) Propaganda for cotton storing:

This is most essential and will have to be begun by the provinces while the cotton market is on. This year an appeal was issued in February by the All-India Board to the people asking them to store cotton, but it hardly reached the fringes of the cotton areas in the country. A thorough [illegible] should store its own cotton in time. Arrangements to collect cotton may also be made. In the province of Maharastra there were one or two sporadic attempts made to collect cotton gifts and they were fairly successful. If this were attempted systematically in all provinces a handsome quantity may be gathered which would not only be available as so much starting capital, but would also help in the distribution of free cotton to poor spinners desiring to participate in voluntary spinning.

CONCLUSION.

The brief "resumes" of khadi activities for the year given above will show that we are yet in the first stages of the march. There are no doubt ample opportunities for work which if availed of in the coming year lead us faster and nearer to the goal. But the toilers are few though the harvest is plenty. It is hopel that more workers will be forthcoming to devote their whole time to khadi work. The proposal to erect spinning into the franchise for the Congress carries with it a tremendous responsibility and its fulfilment will depend in a large measure on the response from the workers. There are already workers who have dedicated themselves to serve the cause, but their number must grow rapidly

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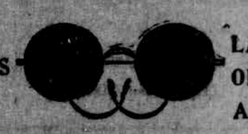

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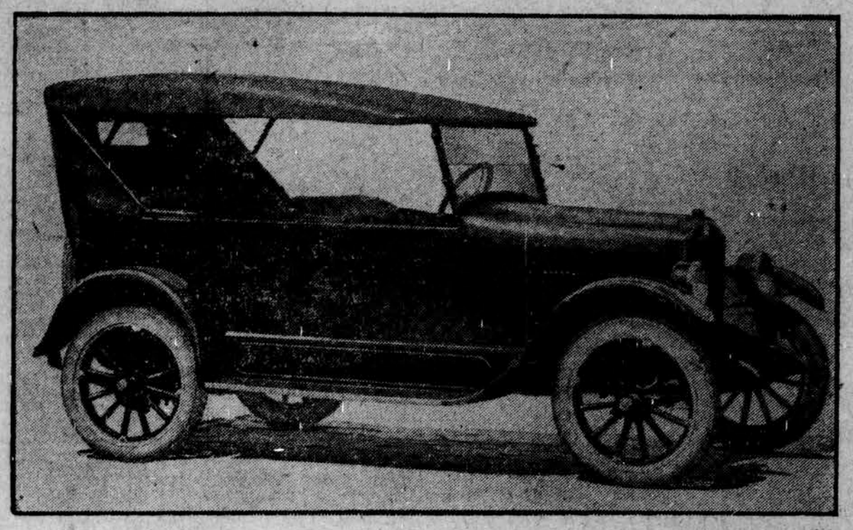

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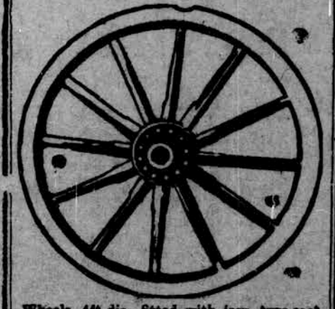

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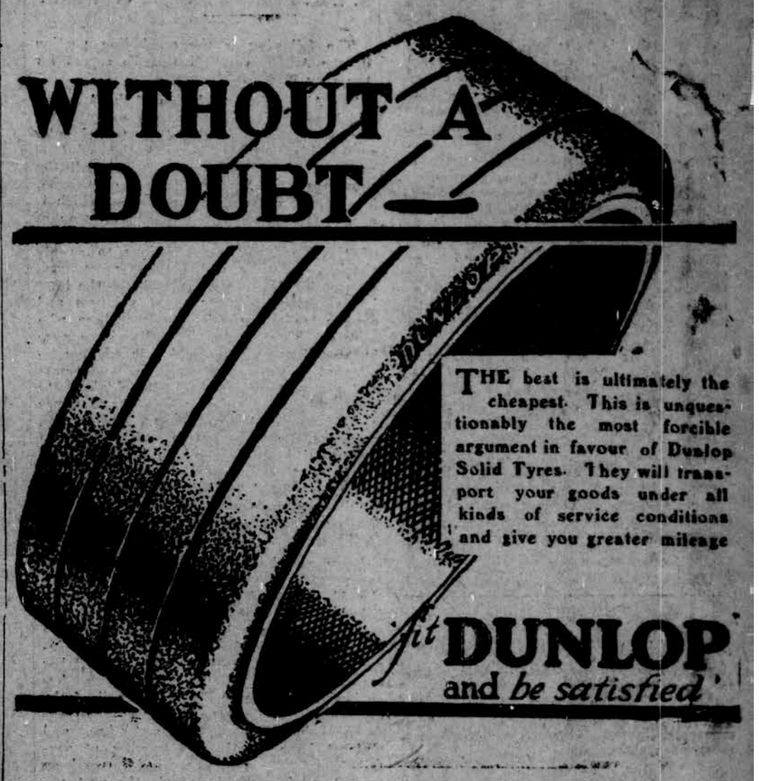

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